

Children of the 'Disappeared' Emerge from Darkness

By Nathaniel C. Nash

New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — As 17-year-old Daniela Fucci sat crying in the chambers of a judge last June, he took her green identification card, ripped it up and ordered her to get a new one with her real name, Mariana Zaffaroni. He warned her never to use the name Fucci again.

Two days earlier, a blood test proved that she was not the child of the Argentine couple who had raised her but the daughter of slain Uruguayan leftists. The man she had assumed was her father, a former secret police agent named Miguel Angel Fucci, had played a part in kidnapping her mother and father when she was 18 months old.

Mariana's real parents were among some 9,000 Argentines and Uruguayans who were made to "disappear" in the 1970s, when rightist military governments waged what came to be known as a "dirty war" against those suspected of being leftists or subversives.

"There is no precedent that I know of for this type of case — the secret police systematically stealing the fruit of the womb of the people they tortured and killed," said the judge, Roberto Marquovich, said.

With thousands of Argentine and Uruguayan children forcibly deprived of their parents, courts and psychologists are grappling with an especially difficult issue as a few dozen approach adulthood: can, or should, courts require that teen-agers stolen in infancy return to their biological relatives if they insist on staying with their adoptive families?

On the day that Judge Marquovich ripped up Mariana's identity card, he ordered the arrest of Mr. Fucci and his wife, Adriana Maria Gonzalez de Fucci, on charges of kidnapping, illegal imprisonment of a minor, and falsification of documents. In March, Mr. Fucci was sentenced to seven years in prison and his wife to three.

Although Judge Marquovich barred Mariana from living with her adoptive parents, he essentially allowed her to remain in the same family by awarding custody to Mrs. Gonzalez de Fucci's mother.

When adolescents like Mariana find out about their past, adjusting to the truth can be excruciating. The girl refuses to speak publicly about the case but has told the courts that she wants to remain with the Fucci family. She has also asked that her

grandmother, who struggled for years to recover her, not call her any more.

An association of grandparents, the Grandmothers of the Plaza de Mayo, has documented more than 200 cases in which the children of imprisoned Argentines or Uruguayans were abducted during the dirty war — delivered into the hands of their captors, shipped off to orphanages without a trace of identification, or abandoned in city parks as far away as Valparaiso, Chile.

For several years in the late 1970s, the Argentine police also ran a baby-trafficking network in which the infants of jailed leftists were funneled to childless families of military and police officials.

Today, the majority of those children are believed to be unaware of their true origins. Some live with their parents' old adversaries, in a world of secrets, or with couples who never knew exactly where they came from but adopted them without breaking any law.

For the adolescents who learn the truth, "it's a shock you cannot explain," said Dr. Juan Carlos Volnovich, a psychologist who has worked with children of people who vanished in the 1970s. "You just have to imagine what it is like

to say to a 16-year-old boy or girl that the two people they have called Mommy and Daddy all their lives are not really Mommy and Daddy," he said.

Although the psychological and legal plight of such children has drawn the attention of human rights groups, organizations seeking to return them to their biological families receive little aid from either country's government. Government officials and judges have often blocked efforts to track down the children, and amnesty and pardons have exempted many military and police officers from prosecution.

Still traumatized by the memory of armed men pulling up outside their homes and carrying neighbors off into the night, Argentine society as a whole seems to avoid confronting the recent past, imposing a kind of self-censorship lest the specter of new military coups resurface.

Despite the obstacles, hundreds of relatives vow to keep searching until they draw their lost breath.

The center of the search is in a small fourth-floor office in Buenos Aires, the base of the grandmothers' group. Founded in 1977 as an offshoot of the better-known Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo, the grand-

mothers' purpose is simply to recover their children's offspring, having all but given up hope of ever finding their children.

For years, their quest was considered quixotic because of the difficulty of proving that anyone was the grandparent of a specific child. But in 1988, a blood test was developed that could link the genetic makeup of children and grandparents with 95 percent accuracy.

In all, the group has compiled a list of 217 abducted grandchildren, including several whose mothers were pregnant when they entered Argentina's one-way prisons between 1976 and 1980. The vast majority were born to Argentines. The second-largest group, 10, were born to Uruguayans.

The fate of 163 remains unknown. Of the 54 children who have been traced, seven were killed by the police, 25 have been restored to their biological families, 13 have stayed with nonfamily families who adopted them in good faith, and nine cases remain in dispute.

"The captors think they own these children, and they say they love them," said Estela Barnes de Carlotto, president of the grandmothers' group. "You can't love a child who you robbed and are still lying to about who they are."



BAGHDAD-BOUND — Iraqi truck drivers waving their passports in celebration at the Jordanian-Iraqi border Tuesday. Iraq opened the border after a surprise six-day closing, during which it invalidated old Iraqi notes and allowed only Iraqi residents to exchange them for new ones. Baghdad charged that Iraq's opponents had been planning to use the old notes to disrupt its economy.

Iraqi Bomb 'Signature' Seen in Bush Plot

By Douglas Jehl

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The car bomb found by the Kuwaiti authorities in a suspected assassination plot against George Bush, the former president, bears a striking resemblance to the sophisticated explosive devices used by Iraqi agents in attempted terrorist attacks during the Gulf War, U.S. officials say.

They said an examination of the weapon by federal investigators and American intelligence experts had found its detonating mecha-

nism and other crucial components to be almost exactly the same as those in weapons assembled by the Iraqis in several earlier thwarted attempts.

That distinctive signature represents the most powerful evidence yet pointing to Iraqi government sponsorship of the plot, the officials said. But they said American investigators intended to interview at least some of the 16 suspects in the case who are now in Kuwaiti custody before making any judgment about Iraqi responsibility.

The implications of that review

assumed new seriousness Monday as Kuwait declared its intent to put the suspects on trial rather than permit them to be extradited to the United States.

That decision removes an option that had been under early consideration by President Bill Clinton, officials said, and could increase pressure on the White House to consider direct retribution against Iraq if its government is found to have directed an assassination effort.

Clinton administration officials said it would be at least several

days before such a determination could be made. But congressional leaders from both parties urged Monday that the United States respond quickly and with military force if Iraqi sponsorship could be proven.

Richard G. Lugar of Indiana, the ranking Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that in such a case he would favor "swift and sure" American military retaliation against Iraqi terrorist bases. Dennis DeConcini, Democrat of Arizona, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, agreed.

U.S. Stalls on Giving Embassy Jobs to Americans

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Almost two years after Congress decided U.S. citizens could compete for previously restricted jobs in American embassies abroad, the State Department continues to prevent its far-flung outposts from hiring Americans.

Department officials say the delay comes from difficulties involved in implementing the law. But disappointed job seekers and their allies in Congress contend that the department has turned a straightforward legislative directive into a bureaucratic nightmare.

At issue are approximately 9,400 positions — among them those for drivers, cooks, clerks, secretaries, accountants and translators — that for years were filled only by foreign nationals. In July 1991, Congress

agreed that the practice amounted to discrimination against Americans and passed legislation opening the jobs to U.S. citizens.

The World Federation of Americans Abroad, a private organization of about 150,000 members, says that since then, thousands of Americans have applied for the jobs only to be told that they can't be hired because the State Department does not have an employment policy for them.

The principal problem, everyone agrees, is the department's insistence on devising pay scales for different jobs in different countries that are comparable to the going rate for similar positions in the United States. The department also wants to classify American hires as temporary employees and provide fewer fringe benefits than those for foreigners.

Federation and congressional staffers say that this approach conflicts with the intent of the legislation when Senator John D. Rockefeller 4th, Democrat of West Virginia, proposed it. In a March 3 letter to J. Brian Atwood, undersecretary of state for management, Mr. Rockefeller said that his idea was to give American employees salaries and benefits equivalent to what foreign nationals are paid by U.S. embassies. To do otherwise would discriminate against U.S. citizens, he said.

"It doesn't take a rocket scientist to understand that point," said one congressional staff member. "But the State Department continues to insist that it must have a different scale of pay, benefits and job security for Americans. When you consider that they're trying to work out a system applicable to some 150

countries, many with vastly different pay rates, you come away with, 'This takes a great amount of time and labor.'"

"Such comments are terribly unfair," said Kenneth Hunter, a deputy assistant secretary of state for personnel who is developing the pay scales for Americans.

However, when Mr. Hunter and other State Department officials were asked why the department doesn't want to pay Americans the same as foreign employees, they didn't really have an answer.

When asked about it during his confirmation hearing in March, Mr. Atwood spoke of "the desirability of making the pay scale equitable with the rates of pay received by other American employees abroad." He didn't explain what he meant.

WORLD BRIEFS

Waigel Seen as Next Bavaria Premier

BONN (Reuters) — Speculation mounted here Tuesday that Finance Minister Theo Waigel might soon give up his job of trying to restore order to Germany's post-unity finances and return to his native Bavaria as premier.

Die Welt, a conservative daily with good contacts in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition, reported that Mr. Waigel was ready to replace the Bavarian premier, Max Streibl, who is under pressure to quit for accepting vacations paid for by a businessman.

The newspaper speculated that Interior Minister Rudolf Seibert might take Mr. Waigel's place at the Finance Ministry. Mr. Seibert said his reports were speculative, but he did not deny them outright. "We'll have to wait and see and watch developments," he said at a news conference.

Major Holds Meeting With Rushdie

LONDON (Reuters) — Prime Minister John Major met Salman Rushdie on Tuesday in what was intended as a strong signal to Tehran of Britain's intention to step up efforts to free the author from an Iranian death decree.

Mr. Rushdie, who has lived under police protection for more than four years, said he had been greatly encouraged by his first meeting with a British prime minister since the death order was issued in 1989.

The author said that Mr. Major had reiterated that "what Iran has done is totally unacceptable." Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini ordered Muslims to kill Mr. Rushdie, accusing him of blaspheming Islam in a novel.

Sudan Mobilizing Near Egypt Border

CAIRO (Reuters) — Sudan said Tuesday that it was mobilizing to face a border dispute with Egypt that threatened regional security. An Egyptian Foreign Ministry official said he could not confirm or deny that Cairo had warned Khartoum or given it an ultimatum over the border area of Halaib. The situation on the ground in Halaib was not clear.

Sudanese radio, monitored by the BBC, said that Ghazi Salah Din, minister of state at the presidency, had reviewed the "Halaib issue and said Sudan would be taking mobilization measures in this regard." It did not give details.

The Sudanese interior minister, Brigadier Abdel-Rahim Mohammed Hussein, said Sunday that Egypt had given Khartoum an ultimatum to withdraw police in and near the desert triangle of Halaib. Egypt and its state-controlled media accused General Hussein of trying to fabricate a crisis.

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Turkmenistan Trade? See Al Haig

WASHINGTON (AP) — Turkmenistan, one of the least known and most remote of the former Soviet republics, has hired former Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. to help it attract U.S. business.

Mr. Haig and a Virginia businessman, Michael Ansari, are partners in a venture that will net them a percentage of deals struck by American companies there. The central Asian nation is rich in natural gas and oil and was a major exporter of cotton when it was part of the Soviet Union. Mr. Ansari said that U.S. companies that want to do business in Turkmenistan "will be doing the business through us and with us." Asked if he and Mr. Haig would be the exclusive agents for Turkmenistan, Mr. Ansari demurred and said they would be "more like a conduit."

President Sparmurud A. Niyozov, who was elected in 1990 with 99.5 percent of the vote and is the former head of the Communist Party, permits no political opposition or free press. One U.S. official, speaking anonymously, called Mr. Niyozov "a warm and fuzzy dictator," adding that the opposition was "brutally repressed."

Ex-Communist Held in Italy Scandal

ROME (Reuters) — Italy's former Communists were in danger of being drawn into the country's huge corruption scandal on Tuesday when one of the top officials of the former party was arrested in a bribery investigation of the state railway system.

Judicial sources said Renato Pollini, who was administrative secretary of the Communist Party, now renamed Democratic Party of the Left, was held in Florence for suspected illegal financing of political parties. The party has strongly denied receiving funds from groups bidding for contracts from the Ferrovie dello Stato, the state railway. "These reports are just a defamatory press campaign," a party spokesman said Tuesday.

The new blow to the former Communists coincides with a walkout by a 30-member left-wing faction to protest the decision by the party leader, Achille Occhetto, to back the new government of Prime Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi.

TRAVEL UPDATE

South Africa Hopes for More Tourists

DURBAN, South Africa (Reuters) — South Africa wants a major share of the international tourism market to help rejuvenate a battered economy as the country moves toward democracy.

But Tourism Minister Bhadra Ransford conceded at a news conference that violence wracking the country would have to be halted before an influx of tourists could be expected.

Official statistics show about 560,000 foreigners visited South Africa in 1992, an increase of 7 percent from a year earlier. South Africa hopes to draw 960,000 foreigners by 1995 and 1.7 million by the end of the century.

French rail workers held a 24-hour strike Tuesday to protest planned job cuts, disrupting train traffic in several regions.

Dutch commuters walked to work Tuesday as public transport employees in Amsterdam went on strike for a day for more pay.

Smoking will be phased out on Chinese international flights, civil aviation authorities said in Beijing, starting with a ban applied to Hong Kong routes effective July 1, the Workers' Daily said.

Alarmed by a rash of train robberies, China's Ministry of Railways has ordered stricter security, China Daily reported.

Bangalore's airport will be upgraded by Indian aviation authorities, and the country's airport administrative bodies will be merged. The Bangalore project is expected to be completed within 18 months.

Fearing U.S. competition, the Chilean Airlines' Association asked the government in Santiago on Monday to intervene with U.S. authorities to prevent two U.S. carriers, United Airlines and American Airlines, from expanding their services from Chile.

U.S. Approves Female Condom For Marketing

WASHINGTON Post Service

The last regulatory barrier to Reality — the long-awaited female condom — has fallen, the device's manufacturer announced.

Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Co. obtained Food and Drug Administration approval for U.S. marketing.

"It's been a long 3 1/2 years trying to get to this point," said John A. Wundrock, chief executive officer of the company.

The condom is a lubricated sheath with a flexible plastic ring on each end, one of which remains outside the body. Some users have said it is cumbersome to use, aesthetically unappealing and noisy.

But it is the first "barrier" contraceptive for women that also allows some protection against sexually transmitted diseases. The agency required certain warnings on the product's label, including a notice that for "highly effective protection" against sexually transmitted diseases such as AIDS, it is important to use latex condoms for men.

The label must also state that the pregnancy rate for users, approximately 26 percent per year, is higher than rates for other women's barrier contraceptives, such as diaphragms. The company said this was attributable to a misuse of the new device and that rates would drop with time.

Rabin Defuses Crisis, Central Figure Calls It A 'Surrealistic Play'

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin averted a government crisis on Tuesday that had threatened his parliamentary majority, but he may have only delayed the day of reckoning by a week.

While the unresolved political drama contains elements that prompted one of its central figures to call it "a surrealistic play," it is also a serious business that has distracted and perhaps weakened the Rabin government at a time when it would prefer to put full energy into the Middle East peace talks under way in Washington.

Those negotiations hit yet another of their many snags this week when the Palestinians greatly scaled back the size of their delegation to protest what they called a "lack of seriousness" in Israeli proposals for Palestinian self-government in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The political crisis starting at Mr. Rabin would not necessarily bring down his Labor-led government, but it could cost him his assured majority in parliament if it is not resolved in the next week.

The core issue is a threat by Interior Minister Aryeh Deri, leader of the ardently religious Shas, to quit the governing coalition unless Mr. Rabin gets rid of the minister of education and culture, Shulamit Aloni, leader of the leftist Meretz bloc and a secularist who has of-

fended many Orthodox Jews with a series of remarks on religion and Scripture.

If Mr. Deri were to leave and take Shas's six Parliament members with him, the coalition would be left with only 56 of 120 parliamentary seats: 44 from Labor and 12 from Meretz.

It could scrape together a narrow majority of 61 with support from five lawmakers from two Arab parties that are not part of the government.

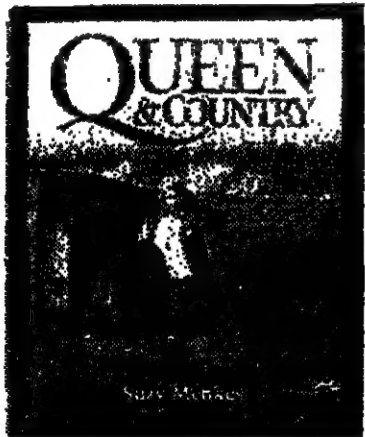
But the prime minister might not find that a comfortable position to be in for long, especially when he is trying to build national support for plans to give up territory to Arabs in return for peace.

Mr. Deri had submitted a letter of resignation on Sunday. Minutes before it was to take effect on Tuesday, he withdrew it, giving Mr. Rabin another week to come up with a solution that has thus far eluded him. The prime minister is likely also to use the extra time to try hiring another religious party into his coalition.

Beyond parochial questions of ministry assignments, the turmoil underlines the delicacy of this coalition of strange bedfellows, especially its leftist and religious elements. "We are in a surrealistic play of two cultures that have to live together," Mrs. Aloni said after the deal she had reluctantly accepted fell through.

—CLYDE HABERMAN

The Royal Family In Rural Mode.



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A graduate in history from Cambridge University, Suzy Menkes is the fashion editor of the IHT. Her previous books include the bestselling *The Royal Jewels* and *The Windsor Style*.

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Japan, Upset Over Sanctuary Plan, Threatens to Quit Whaling Group

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KYOTO, Japan — A French plan to create a whale sanctuary in the Antarctic Ocean passed a preliminary hurdle Tuesday at the International Whaling Commission, prompting a new Japanese threat to quit the group.

Environmentalists welcomed the vote in favor of the measure by the commission's technical committee, but acknowledged that the plan would face a tough fight when it came before the full commission, probably on Thursday.

"Obviously, we're pleased," said Kieran Mulvaney of Greenpeace. "It's a moral victory." A Japanese Foreign Ministry official said, "France was very much determined to put this proposal to a vote. We are very disappointed

that the proposal was passed by the committee."

Delegates who attended the closed session said that the Japanese commissioner, Kazuo Shimada, warned before the vote that Japan would consider quitting if the measure was final approval.

Mr. Shimada said before the five-day meeting began on Monday that Japan might leave the commission if a moratorium on commercial whaling was extended.

The proposal needed only a simple majority in the technical committee, but it will require approval of three-quarters of those voting in the full commission, with abstentions not counted. The technical committee's vote was 13 to 8, with 10 abstentions, delegates said.

The French proposal, which has U.S. support, would establish a whale sanctuary in the waters south of 40 degrees south latitude for a period of 50 years, when it could be reviewed.

The measure has been strongly opposed by the Japanese government. Tokyo also has mounted a campaign for the resumption of commercial whaling, which has been subject to an international moratorium since 1986.

Norway, which is resuming whaling despite the moratorium imposed by the commission, also is pressing for it to be ended. Iceland, which quit the group last year over the moratorium, says it is considering resuming whaling.

Japan and Norway want to hunt minke whales, a species they say is not endangered.

Both countries welcomed estimates by the scientific committee that the species could be hunted in limited numbers without depleting stocks, but the panel made the same finding last year and the commission still voted to keep the moratorium.

The issue is a symbolically important one in Japan, which says that whaling is part of its tradition and that the ban on commercial whaling amounts to foreign interference.

Despite heavily financed lobbying to reverse the global ban, Japanese officials now say Tokyo may gain nothing from the Kyoto conference.

"Considering what is happening here now, I feel there is no point in hosting a huge conference like this," a Foreign Ministry official said. (AP, AFP, Reuters)

STATESIDE / PRESIDENT MAKES HIS PITCH



President Bill Clinton seeking grass-roots support for his domestic agenda. He spoke to members of the City Club of Cleveland.

On Economy, Clinton Woos Grass Roots

By Paul F. Horvitz

WASHINGTON — After only a few months in office, President Bill Clinton seems to have given up trying to influence members of Congress on his own. He wants help, and on Tuesday in suburban Chicago he even asked high school students to lend a hand.

In another campaign-style speech, the president returned to the high-profile sales pitch that he perfected during the 1992 presidential campaign.

The White House, it appears, believes that selling the public on Mr. Clinton's political agenda and attacking the lobbyists who stand in its way is the surest way to motivate reluctant members of Congress.

A related goal may be to raise Mr. Clinton's public approval rating so that Democrats in Congress will feel more politically comfortable following his lead.

The pitch on Tuesday was for the president's plan to revamp the college loan program to make higher education more accessible to middle- and lower-income students.

But the approach was the same that Mr. Clinton employed on Monday in a speech to the City Club of Cleveland.

At Fenton High School on Tuesday, he said that changing the loan program would be difficult "be-

cause in the system we have, the people that are making plenty of money out of the present system will fight it, and they will hire lobbyists who make their money by trying to influence the Congress."

"No sooner had I even mentioned changing this system than Congress was deluged with lobbyists," he added.

He did not explain to the students why members of Congress, most of whom belong to the president's own political party, are more likely to listen to lobbyists than to the White House. Instead, he simply asked for a little lobbying from the grass roots.

"It is your life that's on the line, it is your future that's on the line," he told the students.

"If you want a better chance to pay for a college education, he said, then you need to tell your members of Congress, without regard to their political party, that you would like to have a better future and this is a change that you want made."

It is unclear how clearly grass-roots support for Mr. Clinton's economic agenda will be heard in Congress. Increasingly, associations and lobbying groups in Washington employ telephone, facsimile and letter-writing campaigns that are generated directly from congressional districts rather than the capital.

Another theme of Mr. Clinton's during this week's presidential road trip is nonpartisanship. Americans indicated clearly during the 1992 campaign that they were tired of partisan politics creating legislative "gridlock" in Congress.

Mr. Clinton, a Democrat, believes he can be more effective by remaining above overt political maneuvering, and his aides believe that harsh Republican attacks of the past two months will backfire.

Thus, he declared on Tuesday:

"What I tried to do is to put these problems high on the national agenda and try to ask people to lay down their partisan armor." He said the worst approach was to "stay in paralysis."

White House aides may also have high hopes that presidential travel will provide Mr. Clinton with more favorable local press coverage than he receives from the Washington-based press corps.

On Monday night, Mr. Clinton dined with the chairman of the House of Representatives' chief tax-writing committee, Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois.

Mr. Rostenkowski was pushing, and talking optimistically about, a compromise under which Mr. Clinton would drop his investment-tax credit proposal and use the freed-up money to scale back the request for higher corporate taxes.

"I don't think the president has absolutely committed to it," Mr. Rostenkowski said, although a senior Clinton aide said such a deal was in the works. Also on the table were details of carrying out Mr. Clinton's proposal for a new energy tax.

The president acknowledged Tuesday there was something in his package for everyone to hate. But more importantly, he said, the full package would reduce the deficit and begin strategic "investments" in education, children, welfare reform and his national service program.

Mr. Clinton delivered a mild rebuke to Republicans who have tried to block him, but he also held out an olive branch of bipartisanship and cast lobbyists as his plan's greatest enemy.

Referring to public perceptions of the influence of special interests, a Republican poll-taker, Glen Bolger, said, "Both parties are seen as captives, particularly the party that is in power." He said recent research indicated that this perception of Mr. Clinton was particularly acute among independents and supporters of Ross Perot.

"I don't know if he can pull it off, but there is a lot of mileage in talking on lobbyists," Mr. Bolger said.

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

U.S. to Rehire Air Controllers Fired in '81

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration has decided to invite air traffic controllers dismissed in their 1981 strike to reapply for their former jobs, according to administration and congressional officials.

The controllers, barred from re-employment by President Ronald Reagan, would be allowed to seek reinstatement after the administration decides how many are needed, what criteria to use in their rehiring and what retraining they would require.

The plan to send the controllers back to their jobs is being developed jointly by the departments of Labor and Transportation and the Office of Personnel Management. They hope to send their recommendations to President Bill Clinton this week, the officials said. It is not known when he will act on them.

How many of the controllers would return and how quickly was also unclear. The National Air Traffic Controllers Association, which is affiliated with the AFL-CIO, estimates that 3,000 of the 11,400 controllers who were dismissed are interested in returning to work. But the Federal Aviation Administration contends there is no shortage of air traffic controllers and plans to hire only 200 more this year.

The administration's action comes amid mounting pressure from Democrats in Congress who consider the ban on re-employment unjustly punitive. They believe that just as the ban became a defining moment for Mr. Reagan, showing that he could not be taken lightly when federal workers defied the government, rehiring the controllers would have symbolic weight for Mr. Clinton as well, signaling a more compassionate, pro-labor stance. (NYT)

Fewer Smoke-Filled Rooms for Washington

WASHINGTON — House leaders have limited the number of smoke-filled rooms and temporarily banned smoke-filled corridors on their side of the Capitol.

A ban on smoking in public areas of the House half of the Capitol and House Office Buildings, except in designated areas, went into effect after a notice from Speaker Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington. The architect of the Capitol has yet to designate smoking areas and may take a month to do so, a spokesman said.

Members and committee chairmen have retained the privilege of deciding whether smoking is allowed in their personal offices or committee rooms. Directors of support services also have the right to set smoking policy in their offices. (WP)

D.C. Ways: From Frozen Crops to Job Freeze

WASHINGTON — This is Washington at work: A senator bludgeoning the bureaucracy to get something for his constituents. In this case, Maine's potato farmers lost an estimated \$75 million last year — well over half of average annual sales — because of bad weather. In northern Maine, the loss amounted to 25 percent of the economy.

Senator William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine, was concerned that the Agriculture Department had not been forthcoming with aid from a crop disaster assistance program. So he put a hold on the nominations of five senior department officials after their confirmation hearings before the Senate Agriculture Committee on April 28.

The move got attention from the department, which last week made some aid available. It comes to "about \$20 million," an aide said. "The question now is to make sure they are going to get the kinds of aid promised. Once he's satisfied, he will lift the hold."

That may not come immediately. "There's a lot of space between \$20 million and \$75 million," an official said. (WP)

Challenge to Packwood Unnerves Panel

WASHINGTON — Members of the Senate Rules and Administration Committee expressed strong reservations about a challenge to the 1992 re-election of Senator Bob Packwood, Republican of Oregon, during an extraordinary public hearing Monday into charges that he defrauded voters by lying about alleged sexual misconduct.

While delaying a formal decision, committee members of both parties — including the one woman on the panel — indicated they feared that a decision to unseat Mr. Packwood would create a dangerous precedent, threatening chaos in Senate elections. (WP)

Quote/Unquote

"I think most of you want us to do something and I think you want us to be bold." — President Clinton, in support of his economic package. (AP)

Away From Politics

• A government laboratory is a major source of hazardous waste, the Environmental Protection Agency said. The Agriculture Department lab, in Beltsville, Maryland, releases pesticides, cadmium, lead and mercury, and should be on a list of federal cleanup sites, the agency said.

• Three workers were killed and two injured when a drawbridge at Daytona Beach, Florida, suddenly rose as it was being repaired and sent 8 tons of steel flying, crushing the workers, authorities said.

• Federal approval of the antibiotic clarithromycin for treatment of a common AIDS-related infection, mycobacterium avium complex, should be given quickly, expert advisers recommended to the Food and Drug Administration.

• Breast-feeding helps reduce ear infections in infants by up to 50 percent, a new study found.

• The C-17 cargo aircraft is in danger of being canceled, McDonnell Douglas Corp. was told by John Deutch, the undersecretary of defense for acquisition. He said the company must meet "contract requirements, particularly schedule specifications and testing requirements."

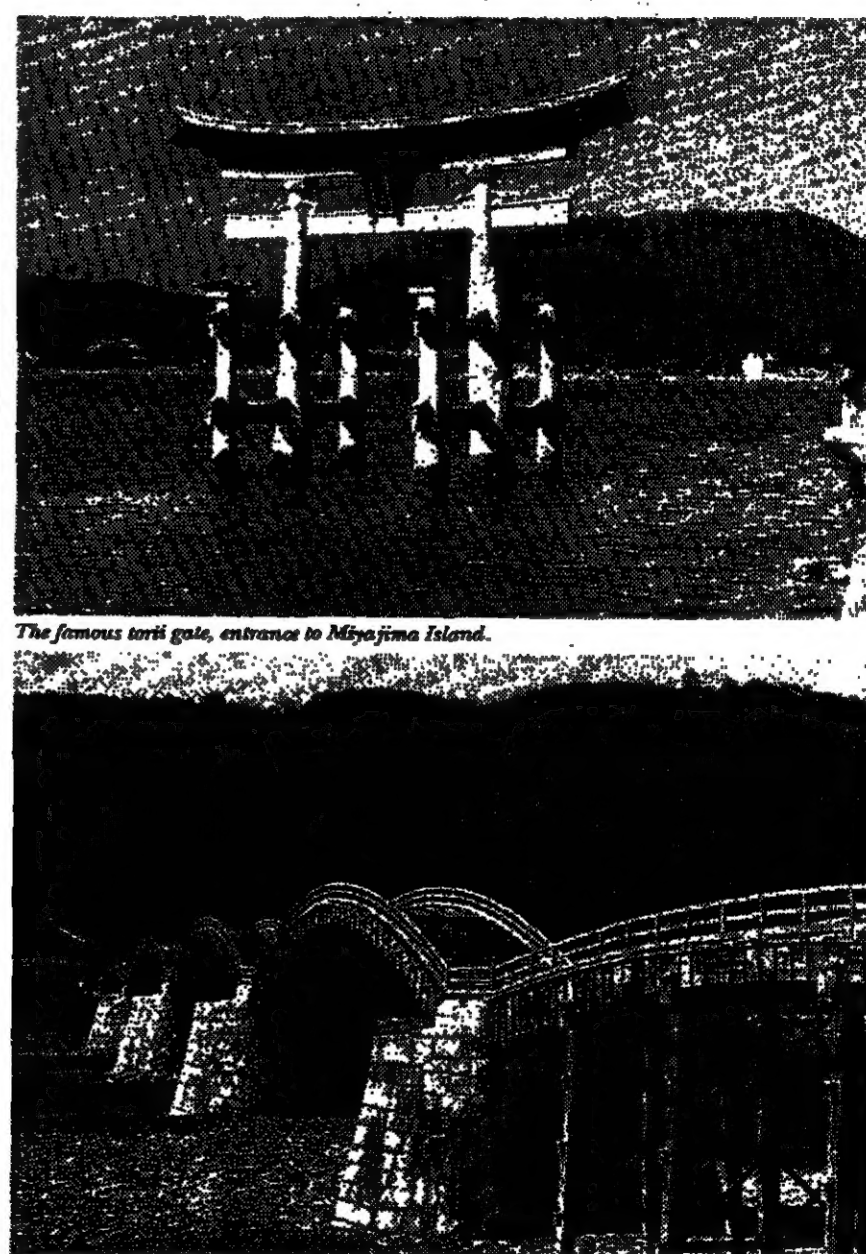
• A police officer shot in the head three weeks ago in a Brooklyn, New York, station house has made what doctors call a remarkable recovery. Mary Clare Capostoto, leaving the hospital, said she would not remain on the force. "Seven years," she said, "I've done my time above and beyond the call of duty."

AP, AP, Reuters, NYT

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Serbs Try to Block Muslims' Return To UN 'Safe Area'

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Serbian forces are trying to prevent thousands of Muslims from returning to their homes in the United Nations-mandated "safe area" of Zepa by banning UN relief officials and aid from the town, officials said Tuesday.

They said the move marked a significant violation of a cease-fire and demilitarization agreement signed last week.

The de facto blockade of the enclave threatens thousands of lives, said Larry Hollingworth, chief of operations for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Bosnia. Most of the town's 6,500 people and many of the 35,000 refugees who had fled to the enclave over the last few months escaped into the surrounding forests after a Serbian artillery attack last week.

The development, UN officials said, exemplifies a Serbian tactic of carrying out just enough of an accord to defuse international pressure but not enough to reverse a continuing campaign to push Muslims from their homes. Further, they said, it raises questions about the establishment of more UN "safe areas," five of which were mandated by the UN Security Council last week.

On Monday, European Community foreign ministers backed the concept of safe areas in Bosnia as a way out of the conflict. Under that idea, besieged territory would be demilitarized and opened to humanitarian aid.

But UN officials said that if Zepa — or Srebrenica, Bosnia's first safe area, where water installations have yet to be repaired despite Serbian promises — were serving as models, they wanted no part of the concept.

"It clearly did not save Zepa, and it probably won't save anywhere else," Mr. Hollingworth said. "What good is a safe area in a ghost town?"

Under the agreement signed Saturday by Ratko Mladic, commander of the Bosnian Serb military that dominates about 70 percent of Bosnia, a company of UN troops from Ukraine and France and military observers went to the town to disarm Muslim fighters remaining in its center.

At the same time, Mr. Mladic agreed to grant passage for aid, building materials, medicine and clothes into Zepa, which since March 4 has survived on goods dropped by the American, French and German air forces. So far, despite repeated attempts, no aid or aid official has been allowed in.

Mr. Hollingworth said he believed the Serbs were prohibiting aid into the area because they wanted to discourage Muslims from returning to their homes.

"As far as the Serbs are concerned, they have achieved their aim," Mr. Hollingworth said. "Fine — you've got UN military observers in the town. Fine — you've got a Ukrainian battalion in. But there's nobody there. All the people have fled. If that's not easy 'ethnic cleansing,' I don't know what is."

On Monday night, Mr. Hollingworth was forced at gunpoint to leave the eastern city of Rogatica after local Serbian commanders refused to let him travel to Zepa even though he was carrying a Bosnian Serbian army letter of permission.

"Every day it gets more aggressive," Mr. Hollingworth said of the treatment he receives from the Serbs. "They know that if I get in, I'm going to tell people to go back home, that Zepa belongs to you. I know the Serbs don't want that."

The troubles concerning Zepa are illustrative of a crisis faced by the UN operation to save the needy in Bosnia, which, 13 months into the conflict, is confronting the law of diminishing returns. Throughout the war-torn country, attacks have escalated on UN aid convoys and their drivers; representatives of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees are being banned from Muslim enclaves in areas controlled by Croats or by Serbs; and Croat and Serb roadblocks have cut off large parts of Muslim territory from aid convoys.

"We are delivering less and less food because of troubles on the roads," said José María Mendiluce, chief of the high commissioner's operations in the Balkans. "The main question is, for how long can we continue to guarantee the life of the people."

As if external problems weren't enough, the humanitarian effort also has been beset with difficulties inadvertently caused by UN actions. Most recently, Security Council Resolution 820, which tightened the economic embargo on Serbia and Montenegro. The resolution has blocked the UN from bringing 100 trucks of food and supplies into Serbia; they are currently stuck in Hungary and Austria, costing the high commissioner \$33,000 a day.

"Brave bureaucrats are to blame for this one," Mr. Mendiluce said. He said his agency had asked the UN's sanctions committee to allow the aid, most of which is destined for Muslim communities in eastern Bosnia, to enter Serbia.



A striking rail worker sitting on a baggage cart Tuesday in Zagreb. Croatian rail employees halted work for a second day, blocking international trains, over the government's failure to pay salaries.

Croats Evict Muslims as Cease-Fire Fails to Take Hold in Bosnian City

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSTAR, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Bosnian Croat troops marched hundreds of Muslim civilians down a mountain track to detention in a factory on Tuesday after evicting them from their homes in embattled Mostar, witnesses said.

A photographer for Reuters news agency saw up to 300 Muslim men, women and children being hustled down a slope by Croat military.

The photographer, Corinne Dufka, talked to the Muslims be-

fore Croat militiamen ordered her at gunpoint to leave. They said they had been removed from their homes in Mostar, herded onto buses and taken away under guard.

None of the detainees had any possessions. Many walked unsteadily down the slope, clutching their loved ones and crying.

Fighting between Croats and Muslims was stepped up in Mostar on Tuesday in defiance of a cease-fire agreed by their leaders.

United Nations peacekeeping officials said some 60 rounds of heavy artillery rocked the city for

an hour during the afternoon, but it was not immediately known who fired them.

In the fighting Tuesday, Croat forces were trying to push the Muslims across the Neretva River to the east bank. On Monday, the Croats captured the army headquarters in the city.

Artillery, heavy machine-gun and sniper fire echoed through Mostar all day Tuesday, riddling a truce agreed to Monday by Alija Izetbegovic, Muslim president of Bosnia, and Mate Boban, leader of the Bosnian Croats. (Reuters, AP)

Milosevic, Pressuring Bosnia, Sets Up Pan-Serbian Meeting

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

BELGRADE — The Serbian president, Slobodan Milosevic, continuing his effort to put pressure on the Bosnian Serbs, announced plans Tuesday for a joint meeting on Friday of Serbian deputies from assemblies in Yugoslavia and the former Yugoslav republics to ratify the UN peace plan for Bosnia.

Such a meeting would place the recalcitrant self-styled parliament of the Bosnian Serbs in a minority, since the parliaments of Serbia and Montenegro, the two republics making up the rump Yugoslav federation, have approved the plan by large majorities.

The Bosnian Serbs' parliament refused last Thursday to approve the plan for the third time and

voted instead to hold a referendum this weekend in Serb-held areas of Bosnia. It would decide on the plan's fate and whether the Bosnian Serbs' "republic" should unite with Serbia itself.

It is this referendum, almost certain to reaffirm rejection of the UN peace plan, that Mr. Milosevic is seeking to abort through his proposal for a joint meeting of all Serbian parliaments.

There was no immediate word from the leader of the Bosnian Serbs, Radovan Karadzic, whether his assembly would accept to resolve the intra-Serb dispute over the peace plan in such a manner.

Acceptance of the plan would require the Bosnian Serbs to abandon their attempt to establish a separate republic inside Bosnia as part of a "greater Serbia" and also

would require them to give up about 30 percent of the land they have conquered in the 13-month civil war.

Mr. Karadzic, who says he has been banned by Belgrade from entering Serbia, was allowed back on Tuesday for consultations together with the head of the Bosnian Serb assembly, Momcilo Krajcinovic.

[The Serbian prime minister, Nikola Stokic, denied Tuesday that Belgrade had barred the Bosnian Serbs' leaders from entering Serbia. Reuters reported from Belgrade: "No one has been barred from entering Serbia, not even the leader of the Bosnian Serb Republic," Mr. Stokic said.]

Mr. Milosevic has stepped up the pressure on the Bosnian Serbs to accept the peace plan by closing the Bosnian border to all goods except food and medicine.

EUROPE: Malaise Drains Enthusiasm for Future

(Continued from page 1)

there is widespread disenchantment with Europe's dismal performance in the Balkan crisis, its failure to halt a loss in jobs that has left nearly 17 million EC workers unemployed, and a perceived lack of visionary leadership.

The Community has always coped poorly with recession, and the current one seems more intractable than previous economic downturns. Yet even during the oil crisis of 1973 and the phase of "Eurocrisis" in the mid-1980s, "the Community seemed more of its ultimate destiny: building a peaceful, prosperous federation that could serve as a bulwark against the Communist empire in the East."

The latest wave of European pessimism seems different, and in some ways more troubling, than previous cycles of gloom because the Community is struggling to define its future identity. As a result, the Maastricht treaty, conceived in an era when the Berlin Wall was still standing, no longer seems to correspond to what many people believe is desirable or feasible.

The treaty wound up being a

compromise between those who wanted to "widen" the Community to accommodate new members and those who stressed the need to "deepen" the integration of states through a single currency and common defense. In the interest of securing approval of treaty, Denmark was permitted to disavow those goals while Britain was allowed to forgo participation in the Community's social policy.

"In retrospect, those concessions to Denmark and Britain mean that deepening argument has lost, at least for the next few years," said a senior French official. "We will now have to concentrate on bringing in new members before we can turn our minds again to building common policies."

Starved for cash, the Community is eager to incorporate rich countries such as Austria, Sweden, and perhaps Norway and Finland in the coming years. The former Communist states of Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic would follow as full members once they have fortified their nascent market economies.

Ironically, some EC officials are

daring to express in private what was once considered heresy: that Denmark or Britain sinks the treaty, which must be ratified by all members to take effect, the Community might discover renewed vigor in beginning fresh initiatives among a core group of states, such as France, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany and President François Mitterrand of France have privately agreed to consider ways to accelerate the drive toward a single currency among a smaller, select group of states if Maastricht fails, according to French and German officials. But the new conservative government in France, which is considered more skeptical about rushing toward a single currency, could pose obstacles to such a plan.

"Any way you look at it, the Community is facing a long period of crisis and doubt," said an adviser to the president of the EC Commission, Jacques Delors. "We will be fighting on several fronts, and for a while the best we may be able to hope for is to minimize the damage."

JAPAN: A Rock and a Hard Place in Cambodia

(Continued from page 1)

half-century ago Japan occupied in its sweep across Asia.

In the past several days, Japanese officials have been buffeted by charges that they are trying to put the safety of their own troops ahead of that of Bulgarians, Filipinos and others who have died in greater numbers.

The officials deny they are seeking special treatment, but in the next breath say that outsiders must understand the enormous political sensitivity of the issue in Japan.

"You may think that we are overreacting to these two deaths," a senior Foreign Ministry official told a group of foreign reporters on Tuesday, a day after the burial of a Japanese policeman killed in a northwestern Cambodia last week.

"But I hope you understand that this is the first case since 1945 of Japanese troops being sent abroad. And we have to move very cautiously. If we fail, it will take years to dispatch them elsewhere. So even if it may look selfish, we have to ask the United Nations to take all necessary precautions to protect our people."

Indeed, failure could mean a tremendous setback for the government's hopes to play a far bigger political role on the world stage.

As the second largest industrial economy, and the largest contributor of foreign aid, Japan has been lobbying for a permanent seat on the UN Security Council. The United States has endorsed the effort. But part of the unspoken cost has been to show that Japan's contributions go beyond the economic realm. Should Tokyo's first effort at peacekeeping collapse, many believe its claim to the seat would immediately be cast into doubt.

Visiting Tokyo on Monday, the prime minister of Singapore, Goh Chok Tong, said that if Tokyo pulled out of the peacekeeping operation, "then Japan will have decided not to play an international role."

On television and in the press, where direct challenges to the government's judgment are rare, heated arguments have broken out.

One prominent newspaper, the Mainichi Shimbun, has called for a withdrawal of forces. A popular television commentator has compared the current government to Japan's World War II leaders, who kept the public in the dark about the dangers facing their troops.

But the conservative Sankei

Shimbun has condemned the government for the "extremely selfish act" of sending the country's home affairs minister to Cambodia over the weekend in a largely failed effort to get Japanese civilian police moved out of the country's most dangerous areas.

In many ways, Japan is tripping over a national ethos it carefully nurtured since the end of the war. Defining the nation around a "peace constitution," which bars Japan from using force to settle international disputes, the country has raised two generations of Japanese to believe that nothing is more valuable than a human life — particularly a Japanese life.

In the minds of some, this is an extreme reaction to the carnage of World War II, when thousands of Japanese troops were told to fight to the death in the name of the emperor rather than give up a lost cause.

Meanwhile, the 75 Japanese civilian police who were sent to armed units in northern Cambodia are telling their Japanese commander over satellite telephones that they are being robbed, that they are running out of food and water and that they are being targeted by competing factions in the region.

MOSCOW: Yeltsin Dismisses 2 Key Conservatives

(Continued from page 1)

first fruit of that process. Mr. Skokov had identified himself with Mr. Yeltsin's opponents, including Vice President Alexander V. Rutskoi, when Mr. Yeltsin dramatically called for emergency measures on March 20 to end the political deadlock.

Mr. Rutskoi, who has emerged as a leader of the conservative opposition, cannot be dismissed but has been stripped by Mr. Yeltsin of most of his duties. Shaking up his own team is among the first steps Mr. Yeltsin can take without running into constitutional roadblocks. Although nearly 70 percent of voters in the referendum called for new parties,

mentary elections, the president still has no clear legal option to adopt a constitution or call elections without approval of the parliament he wants to sidestep.

Even after the actions on Tuesday, Mr. Yeltsin's own team appears divided about the course of reform. Although the president fired two conservatives, he had recently appointed two others, including a first deputy prime minister, Oleg Lobov, who appear to favor a continuing major role for state planning in the economy.

Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin, who was imposed on the president by the parliament in De-

cember, voiced suspicion Tuesday of Western aid and support for helping producers in a way that he saw clearly apart from the government's radical reforms.

And while Mr. Fyodorov, in an article in Izvestia, emphasized the need to restrict credits to unprofitable state-owned enterprises to control inflation, Mr. Chernomyrdin stressed that no strict credit policy could work "if the market is not filled with goods." The Interfax agency reported.

Mr. Rutskoi, who has said he wants to run for Mr. Yeltsin's job, warned Mr. Yeltsin not to circumvent the parliament in getting the new constitution approved.

SAILORS: Nunn Takes Navy's Pulse on Homosexuals

(Continued from page 1)

sailors they questioned Monday may have been as important as what they saw on board ship. A clear majority of the sailors said they would not want to serve with openly homosexual shipmates. But a sizable minority said it made no difference to them.

"It's repulsive, the lifestyle of the homosexuals," said Charles Smith, a black master chief petty officer whom Mr. Nunn encountered in the cramped sleeping quarters of the Kennedy. "A lot of people compare it to allowing blacks to serve in the military. It's not the same thing," he said, adding that homosexuals "choose how they live — it's a choice."

But standing in the toilet of the attack submarine Baton Rouge, where 140 sailors live in some of the navy's tightest quarters for weeks at a time, Petty Officer 3d Class Robert Lewis said the sexual orientation of his shipmates made no difference to him.

"I don't have any problem with it," Mr. Lewis said. "There have probably been homosexuals on subs for a long time. Sad to say, it's probably good to keep quiet about

it because it's hard to deal with." Mr. Clinton has said he intends to lift the ban but has given Defense Secretary Les Aspin until July to determine what standards should be used. Mr. Nunn is holding hearings to determine whether the committee he heads will support Mr. Clinton; Congress could override an executive order from the president.

Opponents of lifting the ban cite the tight quarters and lack of privacy that are common in military settings as a major reason for their opinions. Many heterosexuals, they argue, are unwilling to share toilets and showers with homosexuals.

The shipboard tour Monday, and a hearing in a packed auditorium on the base, marked the first time that lawmakers had traveled to a military installation to hear how service personnel feel about the proposed change.

Among the nine senators who came to Norfolk — three arrived after the tour — only one, Charles S. Robb, a Virginia Democrat, has said he favored allowing openly homosexual people to serve. Knowing that he was in the minority, he spent most of the day listening. "Everybody's got some pretty

strong views," Mr. Robb said. "I just didn't feel right about ducking this occasion."

Mr. Nunn has led the opposition to lifting the military's ban on the openly homosexual, favoring a policy that he has summarized as, "Don't ask and don't tell."

Little about the senators' visits to Norfolk was left to chance. The senators toured three submarines — the Baton Rouge, the Flying Fish and the Montpelier — and each demonstration was carefully choreographed, with crew members showing the arrangements of their daily lives.

Sailors on berths 18 inches (46 centimeters) wide that are stacked three high showed how they get out of bed. They offered, while fully clothed, a demonstration of how they use the bathroom in shifts. And they ate lunch, which involves running 125 enlisted men through a mess hall that seats 28.

"The objective," said an officer aboard the Montpelier who asked not to be identified, "is to show them how cramped the subs are and to show them how bad an idea it is to allow gays — and, oh, by the way, women — aboard submarines."

BOYCOTT: Israelis See Arab Barrier Fading Away

(Continued from page 1)

ministration to exert new vigor in efforts to kill the boycott once and for all.

Although American companies have been prohibited for 16 years by federal law from observing the Arab blacklist, enforcement has often been spotty.

Many Israelis say that momentum is now with them.

"I believe that the Arab boycott is on a losing trend," said Micha Harish, the minister of industry and trade. Dan Gillerman, president of the Federation of Israeli Chambers of Commerce, says that many companies — including giants like Coca-Cola, IBM, Hilton Hotels, and Toyota — have discovered that they can set up shop in Israel without harming their interests in the Arab world.

"In many cases, the fear of the boycott turned out to be stronger than the boycott itself," Mr. Gillerman said. "Companies that never spoke to us, that would never answer an Israeli fax, are now coming here."

His organization estimates that the blacklist has reduced Israeli exports and foreign investment in Israel by 10 percent a year. "At the end of the day, I don't think Israel was devastated," he said. Nonetheless, the federation calculates that at that annual percentage, the country has lost more than \$40 billion in exports and investments over the last 45 years.

Even in the recently improved climate, thousands of companies remain on the blacklist kept by the Damascus-based Central Office for the Boycott of Israel; they include hundreds of companies added in the last few years. And while Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have signaled that they are ready to ease up on American companies, they have made no such gesture toward Europeans and Asians.

In fact, several European companies were recently added to the roster, including CSA, the national airline of the Czech Republic. The carrier had been "transporting Jewish settlers to Palestine," an official in Damascus said.

Mr. Petersen said EC foreign ministers had expressed the same view at a meeting in Brussels on Monday. "We attach no importance to that referendum," he said. "We don't see the validity of that referendum."

One European diplomat said: "The Americans are shifting the blame to us, for something we haven't said. It's garbage."

While the United States has been making the case for air strikes and arming Bosnia's Muslims, the Europeans argue that more emphasis should be put on sanctions, political pressure and putting into effect an international peace plan for Bosnia.

On Tuesday, Mr. Biden used an appearance by Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, who was testifying before his committee on arms control issues, to express outrage at the refusal of European leaders to endorse U.S. calls for intervention in Bosnia.

Thanking Mr. Christopher for a recent mission in which he tried to persuade European leaders to support Mr. Clinton's proposals to

crack down on Bosnia, Mr. Biden said:

"What you've encountered, it seems to me, was a discouraging mosaic of indifference, timidity, self-delusion and hypocrisy."

"Let me speak as plainly as I can," he added. "I can't even begin to express my anger for a European policy that's now asking us to participate in what amounts to a codification of a Serbian victory."

Mr. Biden conceded, however, that the United States cannot take military action on its own and might be forced by the Europeans' reluctance to abandon military options to stop the killings in Bosnia.

Mr. Christopher did not respond. The secretary toured European capitals last week in an effort to drum up allied support for Mr. Clinton's call that stronger outside action was quickly needed to end a bloodbath that has involved "ethnic cleansing" of Muslims by Serbs. But Mr. Christopher encountered widespread opposition in Europe to Mr. Clinton's proposals.

Instead, the European Community appealed to the United States on Monday to join European nations that have troops serving with UN forces in Bosnia by sending troops to defend Muslim enclaves designated as "safe areas."

"This was an effort to engage the Americans in what we see as a more constructive manner," a EC diplomat said Tuesday. "The United States has the soft option — lob a couple of bombs, supply the Muslims and get out. We can't, like the Americans, walk away from it."

CONFLICT: A War of Words

(Continued from page 1)

foundation whatsoever. The question of tying anything in the EC position to the referendum is totally absurd," he said, speaking at a news conference in Brussels.

The Bosnian Serb self-styled parliament rejected the Owen-Vance peace plan for the region last week but agreed to call a plebiscite among its people on Saturday and Sunday. The United States has dismissed the move as a cynical ploy designed to win the Serbs time.

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Death Toll Over 220 In Thai Factory Fire

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BANGKOK — After workers recovered more than 220 bodies Tuesday from the ruins of a toy factory that burned to the ground in the worst disaster of its kind in history, the government said it feared hundreds more had perished.

Most of the victims were women, some of whom had taken young children to work with them at their low-wage jobs, officials said. Children were among those killed as the fire raged through the large four-story factory buildings. Officials said some exits had been locked shut.

It was not immediately known how many employees were inside when the fire started Monday, apparently from an electrical fault that set ablaze bales of synthetic material used to stuff dolls for multinational toy companies in the United States.

The provincial governor, Prawate Toratol, said 4,000 people worked at the factory, which is owned by Kader Industrial (Thailand) Co. Kader Holdings of Hong Kong said it had a 40 percent stake in the Thai company. Kader is one of Hong Kong's oldest and largest toy producers, with factories in Hong Kong, China and Indonesia. It is planning to set up a factory in Mexico.

At the end of a day of dreadful labor Tuesday, soldiers and rescue workers had managed to penetrate only the top layer of rubble. "Hundreds more are feared dead," an Interior Ministry official said.

A spokesman for the ministry's

Labor Protection and Welfare Department said the factory did not appear to have a satisfactory emergency escape system.

"It was completely insufficient for a factory employing thousands," the spokesman said. "And much the same situation prevails in thousands of other factories in Thailand."

Chakraborty Prathiparnich, deputy governor of the province, said that fire alarms at the factory were not functioning. In addition, there were no fire escapes.

In an interview broadcast on Thai television, Interior Minister Chavalit Yongchaiyudh said an investigating committee would examine the building's construction and the factory's manufacturing processes.

Spokesmen for labor contend that insufficient attention is paid in Asia to safe working conditions in an economic climate where the stress of manufacturers is often on keeping production costs as low as possible.

Several industrialized countries, led by the United States, have laws that penalize imports from countries that do not meet basic standards for workers. In practice, these are scarcely ever enforced, because industrialized nations do not want to discourage vibrant economic growth.

The death toll at the Kader plant exceeded the worst previous factory fire, at the Triangle Shirtwaist factory in New York City. A total of 145 people were killed in that blaze on March 25, 1911.

(AP, AP, Reuters, Bloomberg, WP)



Workers consoling each other Tuesday after seeing bodies removed from the ruins of the factory in the outskirts of Bangkok.

ANC Alleges Plot to Kill Leading Communist

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG — The African National Congress said Tuesday that rightist white extremists were plotting to assassinate its leaders and derail democracy talks aimed at ending white-minority rule in South Africa.

It said one of the conspirators had confessed to the police last week that he had been involved in a plot to kill the Communist Party chairman, Joe Slovo, who is also the top white figure in the ANC.

The movement accused the police of not informing Mr. Slovo of the plot. The police said earlier that they believed there had been a conspiracy to kill Mr. Slovo's Communist Party colleague, Chris Hani, who was assassinated on April 10.

"The information reinforces our view that these assassinations are part of a broader conspiracy by forces determined to destabilize the negotiation process," the ANC said.

Far-right whites vow to take up arms rather than live under a black government. The killing of Mr. Hani, allegedly by a white extremist, rekindled fears that the far right could disrupt multiparty talks on ending apartheid.

A Polish immigrant, Janusz Walus, and two leading far-right figures, Clive Derby-Lewis and his wife, Gaye, will appear in court on Wednesday, accused by the police of killing Mr. Hani.

The plot to kill Mr. Slovo was reported Tuesday by the Star newspaper in Johannesburg and was alleged to involve three white South Africans and a Hungarian immigrant.

Mr. Slovo, 67, whose wife was killed by a letter bomb in Mozambique in 1982, said pro-apartheid groups were desperate to derail democracy talks because negotiations were on the verge of reaching agreements on transition to democracy.

Nelson Mandela, the ANC leader, called on the government Tuesday to take action over the threat. The Star said the four whites involved in the alleged plot against Mr. Slovo had planned to gun him down outside his home in a Johannesburg suburb between May 15 and 21.

Colonel Johan Mostert of the police confirmed an investigation into a plot to kill Mr. Slovo, but disputed ANC claims that the police had failed to protect ANC leaders.

(Reuters, AP)

Somali Warlord Sees Himself Reborn as 'Freedom Fighter'

Colonel Jess Prepares to Make a Democratic Comeback

By Keith B. Richburg

Washington Post Service

MOGADISHU, Somalia — With his thick, black beard and piercing eyes, Omar Jess looks every bit the brutal Somali warlord who spent two years stalking Somalia's countryside. But he speaks softly and in articulate English as he now describes himself as a "freedom fighter" and talks of Abraham Lincoln and the need for representative government.

The reason for the transformation is clear: Colonel Jess's once-formidable militia has been confined to camps, and if his men try to move — as they did on Friday — they are routed by superior Belgian or American forces. Colonel Jess himself has been kicked out of his stronghold in Kismayu by a rival militia leader. Now he finds his movements around the country restricted by order of the United Nations military commanders.

With his military power so diminished, Colonel Jess says it is ironic that he is still even labeled a warlord. He said he personally prefers the terms "freedom fighter" or "popularly backed leader of his clan. And, in a measure of just how dramatically Somalia has changed in five months of foreign military intervention, this sometime warrior widely accused of human rights abuses is trying on an unfamiliar label: democrat.

"The best way is the way you yourselves decide — democracy," said Colonel Jess, who fingered a walking cane during an interview. "People should be allowed to choose their own leaders." When U.S. Marines arrived last December, he said, Americans saw men such as himself as "the tough guys, dominating the civilian population."

"But the reason we became strong is that we had popular support," he added. "The Americans took it as if we managed to get some weapons and dominate the civilian population."

Elections in Somalia are still at least two years away, according to a UN-supported plan outlined in the most recent peace accords. But already Colonel Jess is talking about possible outcomes. "If I lose, I can stay out." But if he wins, he will be vindicated, because the Americans "will know that we were not warlords, but freedom fighters."

That a militia leader like Omar Jess should even be talking about democracy and future elections speaks

volumes about the success foreign troops have had here in breaking the power of the gun and forcing Somalia's various regional strongmen to at least mouth promises of dialogue and peaceful negotiation.

The political strategy behind the U.S.-led intervention has been to dilute the power of the warlords by confiscating or restricting their weapons and prohibiting their forces from moving, while building up alternative voices long neglected, such as women, intellectuals, clerics and elders.

A peace accord reached in Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital, calls for a 74-member transitional council of representatives from each of the regions and factions. Under heavy U.S. pressure the Somali warlords agreed that at least 15 percent of the council seats would go to women.

But Somalia's former military strongmen, described by one Western diplomat as "thugs," are showing surprising deftness at adopting the new language of politics, negotiation and compromise. Men like Mohammed Farah Aidiid and the self-styled interim president, Mohammed Ali Mahdi — rival warlords whose battle for primacy in the capital left about 30,000 people dead and maimed — are now trying to talk and act like statesmen-politicians.

To many Somali analysts and foreign observers who live here, this outcome was inevitable. The diplomats who tried to chip the warlords' power never properly grasped its roots in clan and regional identity. "The warlords are not extraterrestrial," said a women's group spokeswoman, Faduma Ahmed Alim. "They are part of us. They have their supporters among the people. They have their tribes. They may not use their guns, but they will use politics."

"When there's a war on," said Mike McDonough, director here of the Irish aid group Concern, a man like General Aidiid "is a warlord. When there's peace, he's a politician." Without the strongmen, Mr. McDonough said, "you've got a vacuum, you've got anarchy. This isn't the Mafia. These people have a following. These people have some standing in their communities."

Colonel Jess agrees, saying that men like General Aidiid and himself overthrew the dictatorship of Mohammed Siad Barre, and now deserve a share of the spoils of victory. Given the new realities, he said, they know now they must achieve it through the ballot box instead of the gun.

France Moves on Immigration Rules

Reuters

PARIS — France's new conservative government, fresh from unveiling economic austerity plans, turned to face thorny social issues on Tuesday as Parliament prepared to debate a nationality bill.

The bill, aimed at tightening conditions for foreigners acquiring French nationality, is the first to come before Parliament since the conservatives crushed the Socialists in March elections.

Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, who presented a bill-declaring budget on Monday, including tax increases and some steps to stimulate growth, has admitted that he cannot hope for rapid economic recovery.

By contrast, he has said he can achieve early results on another main plank of the conservative program — curbing immigration and reducing crime.

The nationality bill is part of a series of planned measures on immigration aimed at reassuring nationalist voters who resent the presence in France of more than 4 million foreigners, half of them from developing countries.

It states that children born in France of foreign parents will have to apply for French nationality between the ages of 16 and 21 instead of receiving it automatically. Applications from youths with serious criminal records will be refused.

The bill is dividing legislators in Mr. Balladur's Gaullist party, Rally for the Republic, and the center-right Union for French Democracy, some of whom feel the bill goes too far or not far enough.

A conservative newspaper said the bill is a "simple de-

mand for nationality was not enough, and it should be accompanied by a declaration of loyalty.

"Why not give the demand for French nationality a certain solemnity, as is done in the United States or Canada?" wrote Gerard Nirascon, "Becoming French should be an opportunity for people who really want it."

But anti-racist groups have called the bill an assault on a century-old tradition — giving nationality to all those born in the country.

The bill also takes away the right of foreigners to demand French nationality for their young children. Instead, the children will have to wait and make their own application.

And it includes a measure aimed at curbing marriages of convenience — marrying a French person to acquire nationality.

Reporter's Death Tied to Druglords

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Angered by his articles about the multibillion-dollar drug trade, the leaders of a Colombian cocaine cartel ordered the murder of a crusading Spanish-language journalist, Manuel de Dios Unzueta, 48, who was slain in a Queens restaurant 14 months ago, according to federal authorities.

The Colombian traffickers paid \$20,000 for the killing, authorities said. But most of the money went to other conspirators, leaving only a "very small portion" for a 16-year-old gunman who calmly walked up behind the journalist and fired two shots into his head as he finished a beer.

The suspected trigger man, Alejandro Wilson Mejia Velez, was arrested in Miami on Saturday.

Paraguay to Let In Exiled Dictator

Reuters

ASUNCION, Paraguay — Within hours of winning Paraguay's first democratic elections, Juan Carlos Wasmosy, who made a fortune from government construction contracts during the regime of General Alfredo Stroessner, said the former dictator was free to return from exile in Brazil.

"He can come back today if he wants," Mr. Wasmosy said. "If he has problems with the judiciary that's his problem."

Mr. Wasmosy, 54, led the ruling Colorado Party to a bitterly fought election victory Sunday. With about 70 percent of the vote counted, Mr. Wasmosy was given an eight-point lead over Domingo

Laino of the Authentic Liberal Radical Party.

Several points behind Mr. Laino came the National Unity candidate, Guillermo Caballero Vargas, who had led pre-election opinion polls as the prospective clear winner.

General Stroessner's 34-year regime ended in a bloody 1989 coup led by former cavalry commander, Andres Rodriguez, who went on to win hurriedly called presidential elections.

Many Stroessner aides were subsequently tried and sentenced for corruption and human rights abuses, although no charges have been brought against the general,

80, who is now living near Brasilia.

Signs of continued military involvement in Paraguayan politics were condemned by Jimmy Carter, the former U.S. president, who was one of more than 200 foreign observers monitoring the election.

Referring to comments by an army commander who hinted at military intervention if Mr. Wasmosy was defeated, Mr. Carter said: "General Laino Oviedo's involvement in the electoral process was a blatant violation of the constitution." He added: "His threat, days before the election, that the military and the Colorado Party would rule for centuries, raised legitimate fears that a victory by the opposition would not be accepted."



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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Go to Bat for Trade

Among Americans, the rising doubts and anxieties about the trade agreement with Mexico have little to do with Mexico itself. In the alchemy of political opinion, Mexico has come to stand for the rest of the world in general. The trade deal, the North American Free Trade Agreement, is becoming a focus for all the American concerns about the economic future in a world turned sharply competitive. The opposition to the agreement is rooted in dark forebodings almost comically out of proportion with any possible results. Much too much credence has been given to Ross Perot's crack about a huge sucking sound as American factories and jobs vanish southward. In fact, the agreement would only marginally increase the present advantages in migrating to Mexico, while for many American industries it would strengthen the reasons to stay where they are.

But this where they are rolls along with little reference to what is actually in the agreement, and the worriers are right in saying that Congress at present is not much inclined to support it. The legislation is going to be on a tight schedule. Partly to meet campaign promises, mostly to set his own imprint on a deal negotiated by President George Bush, President Bill Clinton wants side agreements that will further define the present text. Since they will not be completed until late summer or early autumn, the implementing legislation will not appear until then — although the Clinton administration promised to get it enacted by the end of the year.

The most intricate and sensitive of these agreements will cover environmental pro-

tection. On one side will be the people who regard trade as essentially an intrusion and a threat to high American standards. On the other are those who argue, correctly, that environmental rules are increasingly going to have to be applied worldwide to be effective, and that trade agreements provide one of the better ways to give them international reach. It will be partly about the Mexican border but mostly about American attitudes toward the rest of the world.

Until now the administration's defense of the trade agreement has been limited to arithmetic — the calculations showing that it will create twice as many jobs in the United States as it will threaten. That is true, but there is a lot more to it. All the jobs lost and gained would be a small fraction of the million or so jobs that the American economy needs to generate every year just to keep pace with the growth of its own population. Creating those jobs is going to require steadily expanding export markets under steadily expanding trade agreements, not only with Mexico.

Getting richer will require trading more widely with countries, like Mexico, that trade is turning into richer and more stable markets. It is time for President Clinton and his administration to begin making a serious case for this exceedingly serious proposition. His opponents have been busy, playing on an uncharacteristic mood of hesitation and uncertainty that seems to have touched the country. If Mr. Clinton waits to respond until next fall, when his trade agreement legislation finally appears, he may be too late.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Energy Tax Fight

The rule in every tax fight, Russell Long used to say, was: "Don't tax you, don't tax me, tax the fellow behind the tree." It's still the rule; the latest example is the emerging opposition to President Bill Clinton's proposed energy tax. The manufacturers, farmers, energy producers and others opposed make the usual arguments: The increased cost will reduce their ability to compete and to provide employment. The problem for them and their allies on the tax committees is to come up with an alternative (a) that will reduce the deficit by the same amount with no worse side effects and (b) that can pass.

Some of the people most opposed to the energy tax are also, to hear them tell it, hugely offended by the deficits that the government continues to run, which they call irresponsible. But about a fourth of the revenue that Mr. Clinton would raise to reduce the deficit is to come from the energy tax. How would the energy tax opponents reduce the deficit instead?

A value-added tax is what some suggest, in effect a federal sales tax spread across almost all goods and services instead of just an excise tax on energy. But when a VAT is proposed — when there is even a hint that one might be — there is an even greater political stir, some of it among the same people who don't want the tax on energy, either. It seems to us to be one of those perfect circles in which the next tax is always better than the one at hand — until, of course, the next tax is proposed, at which point it becomes the ill-advised alternative and still another becomes the one toward which the society should point.

The VAT would also lack the healthy deterrent effect that an energy tax would likely have on energy consumption. One of the opposition groups styles itself the champion of "affordable" energy when in fact the problem with energy in America is that it is too affordable. The price is extremely low by world standards, and it encourages waste.

Republicans opposed to the energy tax say the alternative is not some other tax increase but more spending cuts than the president has proposed. But then comes the hard part of saving which spending cuts — a question the Republicans have choked on for 12 years now.

A third course would be to abandon the budget resolution that Congress adopted at the president's behest last month and let the deficit head where it may. You wonder which party or interest groups in pursuit of their programmatic or political objectives want to be responsible for that.

President Clinton is accused by one school of critics of having tried too hard not to offend that he ducked the hard choices in drawing up his budget. Now some of the same accusers say that the choice he did make was too hard. It is not that they want him to ease up, you understand, but what about over the top, behind the tree? A broad-based energy tax is a sound idea. We know what the people opposed to it are resisting. The question is what they — the resisting interest groups, the Republicans, the Congress generally — are for. There is a greater burden of fiscal and political responsibility than any of them has met thus far.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

They Aren't Shipshape

Why can't the United States Navy, a service of proud tradition, conduct credible inquiries when things go wrong in the ranks? That question is raised anew by the latest botched investigation — into the murder of a homosexual sailor by a shipmate near a base in Japan.

At one level, the latest case suggests a navy unwilling or unable to deal forthrightly with an issue of homosexuality in the service. But the problem is more pervasive. The navy has also bungled investigations in recent years of sexual harassment of women in the Tailhook scandal, of the gunpowder explosion that killed 47 sailors on the battleship Iowa, and of possible security breaches at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

Allen Schindler, a 22-year-old radioman aboard a ship stopping at Sasebo, Japan, had admitted his homosexuality to his commanding officer and was awaiting discharge last fall when he was battered to death in a public toilet. One shipmate pleaded guilty to murder and another received a light sentence after cooperating with investigators. The case was mishandled in several respects. Although the navy was developing evidence that the killing was related to the sailor's homosexuality, officials notified the victim's mother that he had simply fallen on his head during a fight. Such lying cannot be countenanced — whether the motive was humane, as the navy suggests, or an attempt to mute possible criticism.

Later, officials also failed to worry that the seaman who was treated leniently may have been more of a participant than previously understood. That kind of error, if error it was, sometimes happens in otherwise competent investigations. But what about the overarching error: the navy's cover-up of the nature of the killing until friends of Mr. Schindler blew the whistle in a letter to the Pacific Stars and Stripes? It raises troublesome questions about just how hard the navy would have investigat-

ed and prosecuted the case without pressure from outside.

At least three earlier investigations left the navy red-faced. There was Tailhook, the scandal of sexual misconduct at a naval pilots' convention that took three investigations before a code of protective silence gave way to a code of military law. That case was only cracked open after the investigation was passed beyond the navy to the Inspector General's Office at the Defense Department.

Before that was battleship Iowa, the battleship whose mysterious explosion the navy tried to pin on one dead gunner's mate only to have subsequent investigations show that the accusation was based on wild speculation. And before that there was the hyped investigation of security breaches at the embassy in Moscow, which wrongly suggested that Marine Corps guards had let Soviet agents into the most secret places in the embassy.

Each bungled inquiry may have exposed a different navy foible. Tailhook exposed a service unwilling to part with a macho creed. The Iowa betrayed an ingrained need to fix blame even if the facts could not be bent to support the judgment. The murder in Japan exposes the navy's defensive refusal to confront its failures in protecting homosexuals from brutal harassment.

The repeated bungling suggests a systemic problem in the Navy Investigative Service — and management failures at the highest levels. The secretary of the navy and the top admirals are ultimately responsible for ensuring the quality and fairness of investigations, but there is more involved here. The secretary and the officers need to fulfill their duties as custodians of a proud reputation. The record calls for a thorough reform of management practices and a top-to-bottom review of training about duty and accountability.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Stay Out Of War In Bosnia

By Richard Reeves

LOS ANGELES — "They want a force of American troops," said President John Kennedy to one of his aides at the end of 1961. "They say it's necessary... But the troops will march in, the hands will play, the crowds will cheer, and in four days everyone will have forgotten. Then we will be told we have to send in more troops. It's like taking a drink. The effect wears off, and you have to take another."

Unfortunately, Mr. Kennedy did not follow his own advice in South Vietnam. Foolishly or cynically, he did send troops in beyond its time — and when that did not help, his administration worked to overthrow Washington's man in Saigon, President Ngo Dinh Diem, to get a military government more inclined to follow American orders.

Fifty-five thousand dead Americans and hundreds of thousands of dead Vietnamese later, America had accomplished little more than destroying its own political credibility, probably prolonging the Cold War for 10 or 15 years beyond its time.

Driving into Ho Chi Minh City (still Saigon in my head) a couple of years ago, through waves of Vietnamese on bicycles and mopeds, my first thought was: Whatever possessed us to think we could run this place? I thought the same thing about war in Iraq: Ten years from now, a hundred years, a thousand, the same people will be sitting on the same land.

It now seems, according to the U.S. Air Force, that U.S. forces did not destroy a single mobile Scud missile launcher in Iraq. It is worth remembering that, and also that the mountains of Yugoslavia are more difficult military terrain than the deserts of Iraq — plus, conventional artillery is a lot easier to move around than missiles.

The Gulf War proved nothing.

It Isn't Vietnam, but the Job Would Take Time to Do

By George Kenney

WASHINGTON — The question is not whether the United States would get stuck in a Balkan Vietnam. Serbian fighters are so pathetic that they could be swept away in a matter of months. The real question is: Can the West remain engaged for decades, if needed, to restore Balkan stability? Every year, in a worst case, Western forces would have hundreds of casualties; in a best case perhaps dozens.

President Bill Clinton is still on a steep learning curve. During the election campaign the issue was a convenient way to attack President George Bush. During the transition nobody was organized to do anything. Soon the cabinet was split, the National Security Council and Vice President Al Gore favoring a more activist policy, Defense Secretary Les Aspin saying more neutral, as the Joint Chiefs behind him actively opposed intervention, and Secretary of State Warren Christopher warily against open-ended commitments.

The media kept the issue alive. During the next three months events overtook the administration's ability to respond. A camp for mass rape made headlines in January; starvation in eastern Bosnia in

February; U.S. air drops in March. In mid-March, the United Nations commander Philippe Morillon heroically pledged his support to Serbians as Serbian atrocities there shocked Western publics.

Srebrenica became a turning point for the international community, which moved in April to begin enforcing a no-flight zone. Margaret Thatcher attacked Western governments as "accomplices to a massacre." On April 15, Senator Joseph Biden, leading the Senate on this crisis, issued a statement declaring that Belgrade was definitely backing the Bosnian Serbs, and Senator Bob Dole pushed for an ultimatum that Serb forces withdraw from Srebrenica. On April 21, Representative Frank McCloskey gathered 47 signatures for a letter to President Clinton urging action.

On April 22, the Holocaust Museum opened in Washington and Elie Wiesel told the president that something must be done about the bloodshed in the former Yugoslavia. On April 23, The New York Times reported that the "dirty dozen" State

Department desk officers for Balkan countries had sent Mr. Christopher a letter dissenting from U.S. policy, an extraordinary act.

By the end of April many more Americans seemed to realize that the Serbs were the bad guys and the negotiating process was going nowhere. Arguably, education drove public change. As pressure built, the press made plain that it would chronicle in excruciating detail the president's abandonment of the Bosnians, if that were to happen.

Mr. Clinton's next step is critical. He must not only decide for himself whether to undertake military operations, he must explain his decision to the American public. They expect more than half-measures, although they may accept a return to the Bush strategy of doing nothing. One can only hope that the president does not count on threats to do the job of force. It would be better to say nothing at all.

The writer, a consultant to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, is a former State Department desk officer for Yugoslavia who resigned on Aug. 25 in protest against U.S. policy. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Europe: The Community Needs Danes to Vote 'No'

By Christoph Bertram

HAMBURG — Most people who want the European Community to succeed want the Danes to vote next Tuesday in favor of the Maastricht treaty. I hope they will reject it precisely because I want the Community to succeed.

With Danish ratification, the Maastricht vision of a Europe pro-

gressively uniting not only its markets but its policies will be dead. When a small majority of Danes voted "no" to Maastricht last June, the other 11 member governments, determined to salvage the exercise, bent over backward to grant Denmark a special position: to be in the Community, but not of it.

That would be bad enough if the twelve were to stay as they are — the club of Western Europe. But they are about to invite new members: first the Scandinavian countries and Austria, later Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and perhaps other countries further east and south.

Although the present applicants have sworn that they will comply

fully with all aspects of Maastricht, that is no more than wishful thinking. As governments face uphill battles within each country to gain acceptance of an accession agreement, they will insist in turn that the Danish exceptions apply to them, too.

What might have been an isolated case would thus become the norm for newcomers and, sooner or later, for all members of the Community. If the Danes vote "yes" they will denude not only their own membership of political purpose but gradually do the same to the whole club.

For those who want to retain this political purpose, Danish support for an emasculated Maastricht is therefore undesirable.

But would Danish rejection not be even less desirable, throwing the whole exercise into limbo? I think not. For if anything can, this would finally jolt the rest of the Commu-

ty, first and foremost France and Germany, into action.

They would then, hopefully, form a core group within the Community of nations willing to implement those Maastricht objectives that Danes and others seem to find so difficult to endorse: common procedures and concepts for foreign policy, defense and monetary affairs.

Of course, this is a gamble. But what is the alternative? Once "Democratization" spreads, under cover of Maastricht, it will be much more difficult for those countries that believe in further integration to resist the tide. They will drift along with it.

The most promising way to fight Democratization is not to dilute European principles to accommodate the Danes but to uphold them despite the Danes.

The future of Europe, after all, will be determined not by the number of signatures on the Maastricht accord but by the commitments made by those who sign.

That is why I hope that on Tuesday a majority of Danish voters will decide against a Maastricht agreement that has been denatured to win their support. Although they may not realize it, by saying "no" the Danes would be doing a service to the European cause.

The writer is diplomatic correspondent for the German weekly Die Zeit. He contributed this comment to The International Herald Tribune.

Trapped Between Clinton and Castro

By Rolando Prats Paes

HAVANA — Cubans, including the island's small group of human rights activists and political dissidents, seem to be trapped between Bill Clinton and Fidel Castro. The Cuban government seizes any excuse to delay reforms that will carry Cuba toward democracy and prosperity, while Washington is wed to an obsolete and counterproductive policy toward Cuba that provides all the Pretex Havana needs.

U.S. policy seems nonsensical to much of the world. In November the United Nations called on the United States to lift its embargo against Cuba. Only Romania and Israel voted with Washington. And while a UN human rights report earlier this year correctly criticized Cuba for violations, it also criticized the United States for a policy that worsens the island's standard of living.

The Cuban government needs to open up the country's political system and its economy, which, since Cuba lost its principal trade partner when the Soviet Union collapsed, has shrunk by 40 percent.

To rescue the economy the government should allow more private initiative and foreign investment. Peaceful political dissidents have consistently called on it to do just that — and have often been beaten and jailed. It is a price we are willing to pay.

We have been frustrated in our

efforts not only by our own government but by successive administrations in Washington. No government is likely to relax internal discipline and undertake liberalizing reforms just when a vastly more powerful neighbor has increased efforts to isolate it, starve it out and bring about its overthrow.

Yet, lamentably, with the passage of the so-called Torricelli legislation, which prohibits foreign subsidiaries of American companies from doing business in Cuba and bars ships that stop in Cuba from U.S. ports for the following six months, Washington has tightened the screws.

In the past, Cuban human rights activists understood the strategic concerns behind Washington's hard line. But the Cold War is over and those worries are no longer relevant. Paradoxically, the Washington line has become even harder, giving the state security officers more excuses to repress dissidents, imposing new hardships on the people by suffocating the economy and stifling the obstinacy of the Castro government.

Why does Washington pursue this policy? Perhaps because it believes the predictions that the Cuban government will soon fall. If so, it is miscalculating. The economic crisis in Cuba is acute, but

the country can survive at a subsistence level for a very long time.

Meanwhile, the repressive apparatus is strong enough to curb rising discontent. And although Cubans want change, they want a peaceful transition, not bloodshed.

To begin the journey to democracy, human rights activists in Cuba have long called on the United States to negotiate on its differences with the Cuban government, lift at least parts of the embargo and, by doing so, bring about a climate in which our leaders are more likely to initiate reforms.

We had little hope that the Republican administration of the last 12 years would listen to us, and they did not. They preferred to listen to a small group of ultra-conservative elites in Miami who neither represent the majority of the Cuban-Americans nor speak for the almost 11 million people on the island. Although Mr. Clinton's deference to Miami's leading far-right Cuban, Jorge Mas Canosa, during the presidential campaign was troubling, we still hold out hope that the new administration will be different.

It is time for the United States to change its policy so as to help, rather than thwart, our struggle.

The writer, a leader of the Social Democratic Movement in Cuba, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

First, Please Let Him Do Something

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — The late editor in chief of Time Inc., Hedy Donovan, a princely man and a keen student of American government, used to call it the "how's-the-president-doing question": the interminable blather of pollsters and pundits monitoring the standing of a president.

The monitoring of Bill Clinton seems even more obsessive than usual. After just over 100 days in office he's been up and down like a yo-yo. The whole exercise exaggerates the impact of presidential leadership, as if American government were a solo act. When President Bill Clinton himself recently confessed to a lack of "focus," he doubtless meant that his agenda for economic growth had almost slipped from sight, his and ours.

He complained to Tom Brokaw of NBC the other night that the noisy battle with the Senate Republicans over the \$16 billion stimulus package — small potatoes by any objective measure — eclipsed the triumphant passage of his big economic plan in the first budget resolution.

He has things to learn about the irrelevance of budget resolutions, but he has a point. Yet Mr. Clinton, like all recent presidents, is a prisoner of television, the "electronic Melphite," as Godfrey Hodgson has called it. A president bargains away his soul in exchange for television's power to glorify him beyond mere mortality. He overlooks its equal power to break, rapidly and capriciously, as well.

The best that can be said for Americans' way of evaluating presidencies today is that it is absurdly whimsical, subjective and standstill.

What do we mean by the "how's-the-president-doing question"? What would success consist of?

Let us assume that a fair and appropriate standard for Mr. Clinton would be a performance rivaling two Democratic predecessors he greatly admired, never caught up with or surpassed — Franklin D. Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy. (It would be fashionable to include Harry Truman, who is now properly viewed as great in his way. But the detractors declaring Mr. Clinton an early failure would almost certainly have been among those who scorned Mr. Truman in his time, sent his Gallup Poll almost down to single-digit range, and quipped, "Mr. Truman is a failure.") It is hard to imagine that even Franklin Roosevelt groped his way from classical budget-balancing to involuntary deficit-spending, never seeing the latter as an advantage in hard times, even when the great economist John Maynard Keynes in a famous interview tried to explain why he should.

FDR's policies produced no miracle, not even a solid recovery. Unemployment hung high until the wartime spending kicked in. By insisting that Social Security be financed by regressive payroll taxes, Roosevelt helped abort the modest recovery of 1936 and made the 1937 recession a factor in the licking the Republicans handed him in the off-year elections of 1938. Yet Roosevelt was wildly popular, except among the Republican fat cats. People thought he was trying and was on their side.

It is also forgotten that President Kennedy and his economic adviser, Walter Heller, had a rocky act follow. Under the ministrations of the ultraconservative George Humphrey, Dwight Eisenhower's Treasury secretary and most influential economic adviser, the U.S. economy by 1961 was woefully understimulated and slack with unused capacity. Almost any plan of tax relief was sure to start a boom, and Mr. Heller's did.

The structural problems that plague us today weren't even on the horizon. Yet Mr. Kennedy was widely regarded as a failure, and many agreed when the publisher of the Dallas Times Herald pompously told him to his face, at a White House editors' briefing, that the country thought he was "riding Caroline's bicycle."

Those of us who recall the historical precedents wonder just what standards of performance, after a mere three months, Bill Clinton is being implicitly held to. Franklin Roosevelt? John Kennedy? Whose?

Probably none of the above — only the subjective impressions of the president. Thus the only sane course for a moment is to govern severely, in accordance with enduring national values, to ignore the caprices of the media and to pray that ordinary people will, as usual, be wiser than the blathering blowhards who think they know better than presidents how presidents are doing.

Washington Post Writers Group.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Protest in Madrid

MADRID — The Congress has been sitting continuously for thirty-two hours, and will sit until midnight Saturday [May 13]. The Ministers and members have slept and eaten their meals in the House. The 20 Republicans and 8 Carlists are determined to obstruct the Bill empowering the Government to put off the municipal elections from Sunday, the legal date, until December. The Republicans are excited as the Public Prosecutor has ordered the seizure of two of the principal Republican papers.

1918: German Reversal

PARIS — The Bois de la Gaine, south-west of Meilly-Raineval, on the Aisne front, was the scene yesterday [May 11] of another severe reverse for the Germans. Storm troops were used in a furious attack on the wood, and at first the Germans made some progress. They did not, however, long hold their ground.

In a brilliant counter-attack

the French hurled the enemy back and completely restored their line, after inflicting extremely heavy losses.

1943: Churchill in U.S.

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] Prime Minister Winston Churchill's arrival in Washington for his fifth meeting with President Roosevelt since August 1941, was announced tonight [May 11] even as the radio was airing an Axis report that Mr. Churchill was in Cairo. Stephen R. Early, the White House Press Secretary, said: "Prime Minister Winston Churchill has arrived in Washington. He was met by the President and will be the President's guest for the duration of his visit. Mr. Churchill was accompanied by a staff of experts, military and naval." It is probable that Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt will discuss a great deal of planning about what should be done next to help Russia and China smash the Axis in Europe and Asia.

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OPINION

Israel Needs 'Walls' for Its Defense

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Judging by journalistic and diplomatic attention to their views, nearly half the Jews of Israel have vanished, snap. They are the voters who refused to support Labor and other parties in the coalition that now runs the country with a thin parliamentary majority.

Labor was fully entitled by the 1992 election to change Israeli strategy and

ON MY MIND

set its last pace toward the goal of peace for its land. And to the victor go the op-ed pages. Also the news columns, talk shows and diplomatic embraces.

But not always. The previous Likud government turned national political power into international propaganda debate, and made the Labor opposition the favorite of foreign journalism and diplomacy. In part this was accomplished by Likud's ineptitude, and the fact that the writing class in Israel, and abroad, favors Labor.

And of course Bushmaker's vivid enmity toward Likud helped. So did the tendency of Western journalism to see the 150 million Arabs as the underdog to Israel's 4.1 million Jews. This perception is encouraged by Arabists in Western foreign offices, who outnumber pro-Israelis in roughly the same proportion.

So while Labor gets the attention it won, journalism and diplomacy seem unable to consider the arguments of the present opposition that exchanging land for promises of Arab good conduct is to the interest neither of peace, nor of Israel nor of the West, which may again

discover common security interest with Israel, but perhaps too late. Israel is the name, not the essence.

But in a new book Benjamin Netanyahu, Likud's new leader, makes it difficult to pass over those arguments without paying attention.

Readers of "A Place Among Nations" will agree or disagree with him. But without reading it, people seriously interested in the Middle East will remain intellectual bystanders, ducking the historic discourse it forces open.

Mr. Netanyahu sees the defense of Israel as possible only within the "walls" of time and space that the Golan Heights and the high ground of the West Bank provide. Nothing, he says, is as important to Israel as a good mountain top — and few things as dangerous as the creation of still another Arab state, this one smack within Israeli defense boundaries already only a few minutes wide.

If that means living with the rifle, Mr. Netanyahu plainly sees it as the choice to lying dead beside it.

The decision on its peace strategy is Israel's. But the bulk of the book is not about the "peace process" but an important analysis of the myths, distortions and lies that created and sustained almost a century of warfare — first against the dream of a Jewish homeland and then the state itself.

When Israel dared survive four military wars, and never-ending religious, political and economic warfare, this same propaganda structure was used to

turn Israel from small hero to huge villain, one of the great propaganda triumphs of all time.

Point by point he dissects the mythology now so casually accepted in the West. There was no separate Palestinian Arab identity that was snatched by the Jews — Arabs knew of no such thing until they invented it.

The existence of Israel is not the central cause of Middle East problems — that honor goes to the wars and terrorism among the Muslim dictatorships. Neither Israel's nationhood nor its military victories created Arab hatred against Jews — the Grand Mufti, Yasser Arafat's hero, begged Hitler for his very own Holocaust against Jews.

And no guilt about the goal of Israel's destruction divides the Palestine Liberation Organization and various fundamentalists — mostly tactics. Should Israel be eliminated in one phase, or two?

Mr. Netanyahu, who could be Israel's next prime minister, believes that Israel can survive only through peace by deterrence, as it has all the years of its life — unless, and until real political freedoms come to the Arab Middle East.

Only those liberties can in time dilute the power of Arab dictators to make war at will against Israel, each other, or any Western target of their choice.

Strange — the West says hardly a word to push for democracy in the Arab lands, the one place in the world where it is so peculiarly mute. Mr. Netanyahu wonders why that is so. Perhaps somebody in Washington could tell him — and the rest of us.

The New York Times

On the Prairie, Hippocrates Meant Something

By Richard Critchfield

BERKELEY, California — The real challenge in reforming health care, Hillary Rodham Clinton says, is to find a way to substitute "caring, concern and love" for regulation and bureaucracy. It's as old as the Hippocratic oath of professional ethics. We've been there before.

My father and both grandfathers were doctors. A look at their practices says something about the way American medicine has changed.

One grandfather, Henry Critchfield, started out as a medical apprentice to an established doctor in

MEANWHILE

Ohio before earning one of the first medical degrees given by the University of Minnesota. In 1886, 10 years after the battle of Little Bighorn, he set up practice in a North Dakota prairie town. Few patients came in, saying that at 25 he was too young.

Then one day he stopped some men from shooting a stray dog that had broken its leg; he put a splint on it. Once people saw the dog running about, mean and frisky as ever, they came, and not just for treatment. Like most country doctors in those days, Grandfather was soon sought for advice on crops and land disputes and how to invest money.

The hardy Dakota settlers didn't turn to the doctor until they were at death's door. Grandfather got mistungles off the range and drove them hard. A patient's farm might be miles from town. If a doctor didn't get there in time it was all over but the burial. Grandfather knew how to set bones, sew up cuts, deliver babies and open boils. But not much else. Few therapeutic drugs existed. The specialist, the laboratory, the clinic and the modern hospital were all in the future. His horsemanship did him in. Cutting across open prairie one spring, he bogged down in a slough, waded in to unhitch his panicked

team, got soaked, caught pneumonia, and died at 43.

In 1882, Hadwen Williams, my other grandfather, graduated from the University of Iowa Medical Department. He, too, began his practice among farmers. One of his first cases was, at a farm 8 miles away. It was the dead of winter, the temperature fell to 20 below (30 below average) some days. He wrote in his diary: "I was called to see Mr. Post last night between 11 and midnight. He was suffering from a severe hemorrhage of the lungs. Had another at 8 A.M. this morning and 2 P.M. this afternoon. Had Dr. Blakeslee from Anamosa in for consultation. Am staying with Mr. Post all the time."

"April 10 — Am still staying with Mr. Post at his farm. He had one hemorrhage at 4 P.M. and one at 7 P.M. He is very much alarmed & has given up all hope. "April 11 — Am still here & no prospect of getting away. He does not want me to leave. Jessie drove home alone today. "I'm so lonesome and tired of living alone I can hardly stand it." Hadwen goes on: "April 13 — Am still holding the fort. . . . And so it goes the rest of April until the patient makes a surprising recovery. His story ends: "J. C. Post paid his bill today, \$78.85. This is the largest bill I ever received at once."

In 1899, Hadwen became a Methodist. He hoped to become a minister and go to China. But once ordained, he spent most of the rest of his life preaching in small Iowa towns. He did not return to his old profession until the influenza epidemic of 1918-19. Doctors were exhausted, more than 548,000 people were to die and millions to fall ill, and Grandfather went about the countryside, bathing the sick, changing filthy beds, chopping wood, trying to arrange

help for the suffering, especially for Germans, whom people had turned against. He survived the flu but ruined his health. He died nine years later.

My father finished medical school at Minnesota in 1922. Like his father before him, he went out to practice in North Dakota prairie towns. As one of his patients, G. L. Olson, 96 when I talked to him in 1982, told me: "Doctors back in those days, they worked a little too hard, you know. They'd come in and have to go way out again to Wellsburg or some place. That's six hours by sleigh. Just to see one patient. That's a long, cold ride over the prairie in winter. You bet. Kitchen surgery and childbirth, you know. They didn't bring 'em in like they do now."

Father had a Model T. But he used a horse and buggy to winter. One old farmer recalled running a pitchfork through his hand. "Doc, he ran a swab down that hole and it hurt pretty bad. When I asked if I could still pitch, you know, go ahead and finish the day, he laughed and said: 'Sure can. It won't hurt me a bit.' One time when my brother broke his leg, Doc, he came out and wanted to take him to Minot so a bone specialist could work on the leg. Doc had a pint of Four Roses and he told my brother to drink it all right down. Boy, did he pass out!"

My brother remembers when a woman who had been scalped came to the house. "I don't know who went after Father," he says. "I guess maybe I did. More likely I was fainting or vomiting because it was really something. It was night and this lady was in the back seat. And they lit something and she went up in the air and the steel arch that held up the canvas roof hit her head and made an absolutely neat line just at her hairline and folded her hair back. Then Father came and cleaned it all up and put it back down and she stitched right across the hairline and the lady hardly had any scars afterwards. He didn't seem nervous. He was a good doctor."

Later, when my father drank himself to death, my mother told us: "He was a wonderful doctor. He was always on call, 24 hours a day. He always did everything. He had some terrible cases. Footings. Malposition of twins. He never lost a mother, never lost a baby."

In our family, I suppose, the Hippocratic oath was just part of growing up. I think the Depression did Father in. He loved the prairie, but with a wife and five children to support, we had to move to Fargo in 1932. For Father it was a mistake. For a time he was the county doctor, looking after the homeless, Fargo's 700 welfare families and a 75-bed hospital out at what people called the Poor Farm.

In 1983 I spoke to E. Louise Gronlund, who had been Father's nurse for a time 50 years earlier. "I know he drank," she said. "Maybe he found his work too depressing. He was the only doctor for all those people. It was terribly hard. Grim. Then, Dr. Critchfield just missed the big change in medicine. Salvia came in about 1938. It was the first time we really had something that could snatch people away from death's door."

"But the old-time country doctor supplied something people needed, too. He was part of the community, the family. He was who you went to for everything. It's a cold, cold situation for a sick person when they look into a doctor's eyes and only see dollar signs. You talk about the milk of human kindness. Some of the old-time doctors really had it."

None of the three, as far as I can tell, really gave two hoots about money. It was doing their best at their profession that mattered, what Hillary Clinton might call "concern."

The writer, a specialist in Third World village life, recounted his ancestors' experiences in America in "Those Days," a family memoir. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Pragmatism vs. Fashion

Regarding "Lots of Fuzzy Feminist Thought in Silly Books" (Meanwhile, April 28) by Katherine Knorr:

I very much enjoyed reading Ms. Knorr's article. It was refreshing to hear from someone who is not afraid to challenge the conventional wisdom.

I am an American scientist with an academic appointment in the biophysics department at a Finnish university. Unlike American universities, where affirmative action prevails, Finnish universities operate strictly on an equal opportunity basis. In my department, 75 percent of the students are women. An even higher percentage of the program's graduates are women.

One cannot say that the women are smarter, but they certainly are willing to work harder. At present, three out of the four students doing research with me are women. My only criterion for participation in research is that they do good science in a timely fashion; that they get the job done.

I think that many of the so-called elite in American political and educational circles would prefer that people remained psychological slaves to the current fashionable preconceptions regarding race, ethnicity and gender.

I believe that we should give everyone as equal a start as possible with equal access to all opportunities and then let the cream rise to the top. Proportional representation, role models and self-esteem will not solve the problems in America's educational system.

LAWRENCE C. SELLIN,

Espoo, Finland.

Reverse Harassment

Enough has been said about sexual harassment in the workplace. Hardly anything is said about women who use their sex appeal with male bosses for undue pay raises, promotions or job security. This gives them an unfair advantage over male colleagues who may be more qualified. There should be a law against giving such favors for personal gain in the workplace.

M. R. LANDIN,

Annemasse, France.

The Struggle for Pakistan

President Ghulam Ishaq Khan of Pakistan has imposed himself as an undesired, unwanted dictator, dismissing two elected governments in three years for corruption — of which he himself is guilty.

The newly dismissed prime minister, Nawaz Sharif, for all his faults, was the first leader whose economic reform programs had a fair chance of bringing Pakistan into the group of successful emerging market economies. All this, as well as the process of institutionalizing democracy, has now been set back. All because of a power-hungry, unelected bureaucrat turned head of state.

Benazir Bhutto's role was disappointing, too. She let a personal vendetta against Mr. Sharif overpower her professed respect for the democratic process.

The question is: Will Pakistan have a fair election in 90 days? If not, it will become the laughingstock of the world.

MALIK SARWAR,

Tokyo.

Correction

A line was dropped in "The Special Time, With Baby" (Meanwhile, May 11). The passage should read: At close range, it is easy to see his features and idiosyncrasies. Sometimes I would stand at a distance and watch my father through the gauze of dim light.

Focusing Like a Laser on Medical Costs

By Lawrence Malkin

NEW YORK — Like John Gagnon, who recounted his experiences with French medicine on these pages on May 10, I had just arrived in the French countryside in the summer of 1986, when I found myself being taken one night by the local ambulance to the same Regional Medical Center in Tours.

The ambulance came quickly after my wife called to report that I was seeing spots and flashing lights.

Upon arrival my eyes were examined by a concerned and thoughtful intern. I was kept overnight, and the next day given laser treatment to cauterize a retinal tear. This saved the sight of my right eye. I was back at my word processor in a few days.

Total cost of the efficient and no-questions-asked care (including a second zap of the laser a month later): \$400 at the prevailing exchange rate, about \$600 now.

The charge for a French patient would have been the same, through the self-financing state insurance system, with the same 20 percent deductible as my private American insurance.

Three years later I saw the same lights and spots in my left eye

while living in Washington and was treated with the same kindness and proficiency by my ophthalmologist, saving the sight of my left eye. His fee was \$1,300, and the hospital charged \$256.85 for use of the laser.

Like Professor Gagnon, I find it hard to believe that I would have been treated as well in America had I turned up cold with an undiagnosed ailment.

I can make some less speculative comparisons based on research I did later at the Brookings Institution. Medicare is the price leader for laser eye surgery in the United States because most patients of such eye care are elderly.

Medicare officials told me they had been unable to resist the political pressure of ophthalmologists who argued that simpler, quicker laser surgery should cost just as much as the difficult \$1,500 operation for a detached retina, which it replaced.

And no self-respecting American hospital is without its own laser at a cost of at least \$100,000

each. In France, lasers have been centralized in fewer hospitals to cut costs, and medical fees for the simpler procedure have been negotiated down through the muscle of the state insurance system, passing savings to the public.

So much for the myth that new technology always costs more.

I wrote an article recounting all this in 1989, which eventually appeared in The New Republic. I received letters from readers saying, in effect, "Right on," and from a half-dozen doctors saying that I really didn't understand the medical system.

But I think I understood it all too well, and I now wish that Hillary Rodham Clinton would study the experience of France (or of Germany, where they have a slightly different and equally proven single-payer system), instead of depending on experts trying to concoct something called "managed competition" out of thin air.

Perhaps there is hope for a less ethnocentric view of medical care by the referees of America's national discourse.

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Cannes: Show Must Go On Festival Seeks Glamour in Hard Times

By Joan Dupont

CANNES — The Cannes festival, which began 46 years ago, has to work hard to keep up a good, preferably glamorous face in difficult times. This year, the organizers have vowed to deliver romance, Hollywood-style, with a poster featuring Ingrid Bergman and Cary Grant poised for a kiss. But a festival reflects the state of the industry, and the program with its poster of dignified stars, seems to sag in the middle.

Michael Douglas, Arnold Schwarzenegger and Sylvester Stallone will flex their muscles once more for the American side, while the French count on Catherine Deneuve on opening night and Isabelle Adjani on closing night.

Hollywood and the festival have an old love-hate relationship; in recent years, the studios became gun-shy when movies with Jane Fonda and Tom Cruise took a beating by the press. When you have a film called "Cliffhanger," starring Stallone programmed out of competition, you know that risks are being curtailed. The movie is set for an AIDS benefit, which will be presided over by Elizabeth Taylor.

American films in competition include "Falling Down," which has already had a successful U.S. run, "Body Snatchers," a remake, and Steven Soderbergh's "King of the Hill."

To combat the lack of quality films, Gilles Jacob, the festival director, and his associates have had to spin and weave and find creative ways of spreading the talent. In a sort of fast-forward maneuver, the festival is promoting its bright alumni to a special section called The Masters, appropriate perhaps for Akira Kurosawa at 83, but Peter Greenaway? "The Baby of Mâcon," the latest from the 50-year-old director is being screened in this noncompetitive section.

Soderbergh, whose "sex, lies and videotape" was a surprise Palme d'Or in 1989, has been catapulted to the rank of graduate student, right up there with big league Europeans like André Téchiné ("Ma Saison Préférée"), Ken Loach ("Raining Stones"), Paolo and Vittorio Taviani ("Floride"), and Wim Wenders ("Faraway, So Close," a sequel to "Wings of Desire").

The message in these risky times seems to be to honor

and hang on to your director, invite him back in different guises; he may be called to jury duty, like Emir Kusturica, or elevated to president, like Louis Malle, he may have a retrospective thrown in his honor, as will happen to Dino Risai, or even qualify for filmmakers' heaven — the full-fledged tribute. François Truffaut and Rainer Werner Fassbinder are the subjects of necro-cinephilia this year. Truffaut has been deified for a long time, but Fassbinder, who used to stagger down the Croisette half-dressed, unshaven, and with a monumental bangover from too many things to name, would get a kick out of the homage.

Of today's younger generation, only Spike Lee and the fractious Lars Von Trier, still, stir things up, and insult the critics and jury. Where are the filmmakers who confound and enchant? And where are the films that will make waves? The answer this year may come from another part of the world: New Zealand, Australia and Asia.

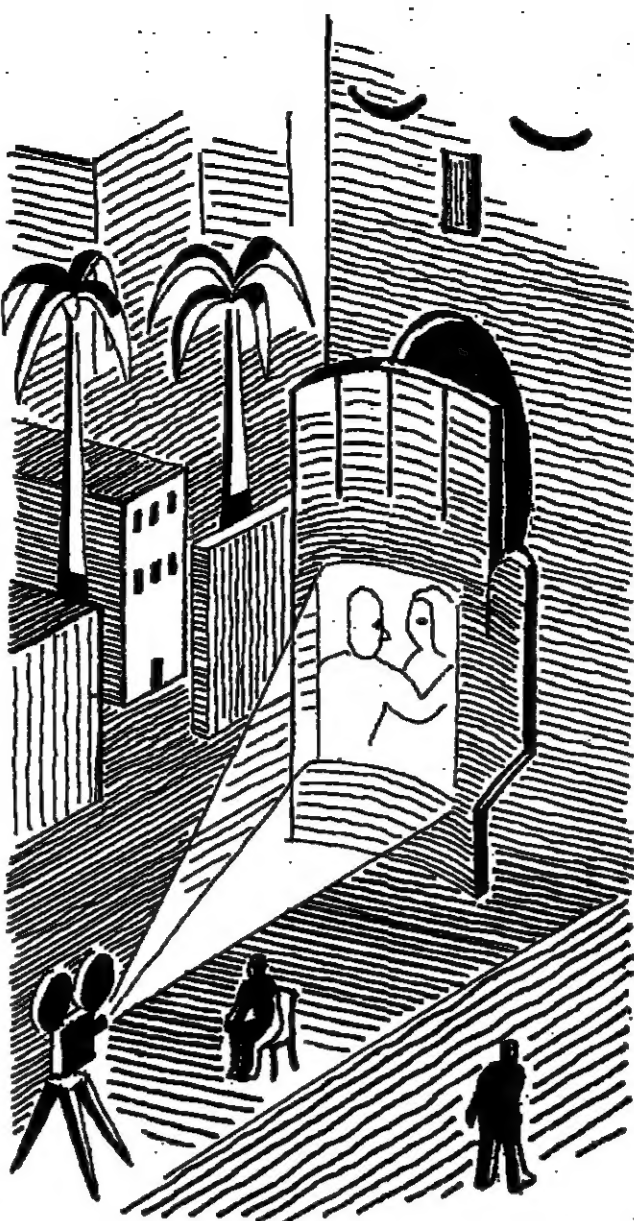
New Zealand's Jane Campion's erotic Gothic drama, "The Piano," Laurie McInnes's "Broken Highway," and Stephan Elliott's "Frauds" are Australian productions. Campion's film is much awaited; a strong and original filmmaker, she was discovered at the festival with "Sweetie," and then won at Venice with "An Angel at My Table."

Hon Hsiao-Hsien's "The Puppet Master" is based on the life of the puppeteer Li Tien-Lu, 84, who is treated as a national treasure in Taiwan. Hou, whose films have won awards in Berlin, Rotterdam and Venice, is accompanied by Li and his puppets, along with an official delegation.

Chen Kaige, from China, is another formidable director. "Farewell to My Concubine" is about two male actors from the Beijing Opera, linked in a complex sexual relationship. Leslie Cheung plays the concubine who falls in love with his co-star, Gong Li is his rival. It sounds like the kind of story that the Hollywood studios can't wait to snap up. — "M Butterfly" meets "The Crying Game." — Meanwhile, it's a hot ticket, bound to shake up this season's staid festivities.

Joan Dupont is a Paris-based writer specializing in the arts.

Where are the films that confound and enchant?



David Sauter

Berlin Theater Fest at 30 Surviving Threats of Subsidy Cuts

By John Rockwell
New York Times Service

BERLIN — The Germans, with their Federal Republic, may not be as centralized as the French, but they are certainly efficient. Sparing critics and audiences the need to traipse around the country (and Austria and German-speaking Switzerland) in search of the best theater productions of the year, they have devised a Theaterfest, or Theater Meeting.

For this annual festival, an impartial jury picks the best productions over the past year in the German-speaking world and brings them together during one three-week period in Berlin. Along with the festival performances there are all manner of readings of new plays and public discussions and special performances by other Berlin theaters, just to remain competitive.

The Theater Meeting, which runs through May 20, is currently celebrating its 30th anniversary. Spilling into several Berlin theaters, the event attracts eager audiences, roughly half of them theater professionals of one sort or another and a third from outside Berlin.

Unlike the midwinter Berlin Film Festival or the early-fall Berlin Festival devoted primarily to music and dance — all these events are presented by the same umbrella organization, Berlin Festivals — the Theater Meeting is little known outside the German-speaking world.

While the Theater Meeting is a remarkable event, allowing audiences to experience top-notch German theater, this year's festival was almost the last.

"Over the decades, it has been to our advantage that Berlin supported us along with Bonn," said Torsten Mass, director of the Berlin Festivals and for the last five years co-director of the Theater Meeting.

"From year to year, Bonn always raised our budget and Berlin matched it," Mass went on. "But now Germany has economic problems, and as usual politicians want first to sip at culture. Bonn reduced its theater support by 8 percent. We could live with that. But then Berlin said it had to cut, too, because Bonn had, and that would have been a real problem."

"Fortunately, artists always complain. The Theater Meeting is a huge prestige item for them; they scheme to be part of it every year. It wasn't intended to be this kind of Olympiad of the theater, but that's what it is for the artists themselves."

The upshot, Mass said, was that Berlin did not reduce its support, and Bonn, after threatening to end its subsidy next year, has now guaranteed continued assistance at this year's level.

The entire state and city subsidy comes to only about \$1.5 million; Mass called it "the most cost-efficient festival in the world." The money is spent on theater rentals in Berlin and transportation for the non-Berlin productions and for sending the nine jury members, all journalistic critics, foraging about central Europe in search of excellence.

Each member sees about 200 performances a year out of about 6,000 in the German-speaking world. This year, 250 productions were considered and 82 were chosen as semifinalists and seen by a majority of the jury before the final 12 were selected.

This year, five of the 12 productions were staged originally by theaters from Berlin. Naturally, that reduces travel costs, but Mass insisted that the high number of Berlin productions had nothing to do with cost-cutting.

"In 1991 we had six Berlin productions," he said. "Ever since the fall of the Wall, Berlin has become an unparalleled magnet for directors, designers and actors. All the artists want to come here. And whenever you have a theater with a new artistic director, you get a burst of good productions. Which is what happened in 1991 and 1992."

The big burst of energy this year came from the Volksbühne on the Rosa-Luxemburg-Platz in the eastern part of the city, where the director Frank Castorf took over this season as artistic director. Castorf's staging of "King Lear," an archetypically Germanic exercise in screaming, bloody excess that was really more about Castorf's ideas about Germany (he's against it) than about Shakespeare, set the tone. (It was also full of a humor so laden as to make the word "Tautou" sound fluffy.)

Another Volksbühne offering, by the Swiss director, author and composer Christoph Marthaler, had the untranslatable title of "Muxx den Europäer! Muxx ihm! Muxx ihm! Muxx ihm!" Muxx seemed to be a play on Marx, and the two hours consisted of a musing if occasionally droll study of German, especially East German, families. Berlin is also represented by productions from the Berliner Ensemble, the Schumanntheater and the Deutsches Theater, all of which have new directors.

But the real scope of this festival can be seen in its attention to other cities and especially to the German provinces. This year there are offerings from Bochum, Bonn, Leipzig, Bremen and Heidelberg.

The star of the 1993 Theater Meeting, and emblematic of the direction Mass feels the festival is taking, is the young director Leander Haußmann.

Haußmann's Munich production of "Romeo and Juliet" opened the festival. The festival also includes another Hausmann Shakespeare staging, this time "A Midsummer Night's Dream" from Weimar.

And the Schiller Theater in Berlin just happened to open yet another Hausmann production of a classic, Schiller's "Don Carlos," right before the Theater Meeting began.

Haußmann, to judge from "Romeo and Juliet," plays almost as loose with Shakespeare's text as Castorf does. But the mood is definitely different: fanciful, playful, sexy and even charming. Hausmann stretches for effects and has too many ideas for the good of any one play or production. But he is most definitely a talent.

MASS boasted that a new generation of directors, those who succeeded the stern modernists of the post-1968 generation, has now been certified by the festival jury, ever so court. But many of the productions on view still seem pretty grim and earnest and, yes, Germanic.

Of course, any jury is suspect, and this one's choices may not truly reflect the full range of theater in Germany, Austria and Switzerland.

One senses a lingering prejudice, despite Hausmann's success, against post-modernist playfulness and unabashed scenic beauty, and some of the older directors may be slighted simply because their work is now familiar.

Mass is used to such complaints. "Every year there is a controversy," he said happily. "Everybody who is not chosen considers it a scandal."

LONDON THEATER

'Search and Destroy,' a Gritty Gangster Tale

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — While dramatists at the Hampstead Theatre continue a series of plays about the perilous and freak street life of urban Canada, over at the Royal Court they have become obsessed with the similar dangers of Manhattan. As the main stage continues to offer Martin Crimp's scabrous "The Treatment," about how not to get your life turned over into a movie, at the Theatre Upstairs the Court's incoming director Stephen Daldry now presents Howard Korder's "Search and Destroy," essentially a contemporary gangster movie made into a studio drama.

What these plays have in common is that they are written in a David Mamet tradition of short, sharp screencplays. Scenes fade or cross-fade into each other, dialogue overlaps, scenery is minimal, and both place and mood are those of a low-budget movie.

Except, of course, that we too are on the set. For "Search and Destroy," it consists of a bare stage with a flying roof, so that as the ropes tighten around the principal players, their space to maneuver can literally come down around their heads. The plot is at once complex and familiar. A small-time Florida showman tries to escape his debts by turning an evangelical self-help book into a movie. "Fear is gonna be very big in the '90s," he out there on Willy Loman's smile and a shoeshine, he is prepared to deal with the fixers and fakers and fads that line his path on a nightmare journey into America's criminal underworld.

Korder's script veers all over the shop, but it has a gritty, urban strength somewhere halfway from Miller to Mamet. It's about the wheelers and dealers who have somehow come off their wheels.



Barbara Dryhurst in a scene from "Oktoberfest."

and Daldry gets strong reservoir performances out of David Bamber and a tough, versatile cast. This is an impressive debut for director and author.

A co-operative (and I would imagine not-for-profit) venture at the Lyric Hammersmith Studio brings us the British premiere of Odon von Horvath's "Oktoberfest," and none too soon. Written in 1931, a few years before the dramatist was killed by a falling tree on the Champs-Élysées, it comes to us after 60 years fresh with a veritable topicality.

The setting, as the title would suggest, is the annual Munich beer festival: a zeppelin flies overhead, wealthy businessmen pick up newly employed girls on the cheap, a freak show competes for custom, and somewhere in the background are sounds of the hurdy-gurdy and the cabaret singers of the time.

This, of course, is Islerwood country, and it has to be said that "Oktoberfest" is neither "I Am a Camera" nor "Cabaret." But in Kelvin Knight's agile production (complete with center-stage turntable) it does have a kind of fragment fascination. Social dropouts and misfits and millionaires are thrown together in a fairground that Horvath clearly saw as a metaphor for Germany in both chaos and imminent danger.

His central characters, Kasimir and Karoline, are destroyed simply because they cannot find work. As often in Horvath, no character is

allowed long enough on stage for us truly to care about what befalls him or her, but the overall effect of strangers hurrying and scurrying for comfort as the world falls apart around them is wonderfully symbolized by the ever-turning stage and by the contrast between the haunting ballads of the singers and the sordid reality of those to whom the songs are sung. Once again, a small, touring fringe company with no visible means of support has accepted the challenge of a script that ought to have been attempted by one of our subsidized companies years ago.

In 1963, "Total Eclipse" was the play that established the reputation of the then 22-year-old Christopher Hampton, somewhat to the fury of the Royal Court; it first staged the play, but patently disapproved of its nonpolitical theme and subsequent commercial success. As the current and very welcome Greenwich revival shows, however, the play is highly political. It deals with the wreckage of Verlaine's middle-class marriage by the subversive and lusty Arthur Rimbaud, and it also deals memorably with the artists as happy outcasts of a materialist society. In Lisa Forell's production, Greg Hicks is a powerfully tormented Verlaine and Oliver Milburn makes a stunning professional start as Rimbaud.

True, the production is not all perfect. Weird little tableaux, only fairly vivants, are used during the scene changes in a ham-fisted attempt to give us a flavor of the 1870s in Paris, but so long as this remains a brisk black comedy, with Rimbaud, the original angry young

man, disrupting Verlaine's middle-class household with his verities ("De Musset! Slowly, facile rubbish. A poet for schoolboys and women"), this remains a tough and touching account for a doomed relationship, one that eerily foreshadowed that of Oscar Wilde and Alfred Douglas 20 years later.

Hampton's "Total Eclipse" also marked a change in stage biography, the coming of a kind of irrelevant nonhistorical shorthand that has been borrowed since but remains here as powerful as ever.

Hong Kong's Flashy Films Pursue Piece of U.S. Action

(Continued from page 1)

secret sort of thing. I love the action, the humor, the fight choreography. They're fun movies to see with a date."

Mr. Stone saw his first Asian films, mostly sword-and-sorcery epics, in the Orient during the mid-1960s and would later venture frequently to Chinatown theaters in New York. He has kept up with more recent titles on laserdiscs.

Mr. Stone isn't the only filmmaker impressed by the vigor of current Hong Kong films. Francis Ford Coppola, Martin Scorsese and Walter Hill reportedly are avid fans, along with younger talents like Sam Raimi and Quentin Tarantino.

Aside from their intended Asian audiences and highbrow film festival devotees, Hong Kong movies also attract the same cult-movie crowd that haunts comic-book conventions and subscribes to specialized publications like Psychotronic Video.

"The underground is really where it started," says Tom Weisser, co-editor of the pocket-size fan magazine Asian Trash Cin-

ema and owner of a small mail-order video service in Miami. "It's obvious that Hong Kong movies are getting more popular. Even Blockbuster Video is stocking copies of 'The Killer' now."

But not everyone is convinced that Hong Kong cinema is the Next Big Thing. "Hong Kong movies may do well on the two coasts of America," said the Asian box-office king Jackie Chan, "but it'll be hard to penetrate the average market, especially in the Midwest. They're just not exposed to the culture of Southeast Asia. I've met many Americans who ask me if Hong Kong is the capital of Japan."

By the time that acceptance comes, if indeed it does, the underground fans who initiated the phenomenon may have moved on to more exotic offerings. "A lot of people who used to be really into Chinese movies are starting to look into other types of films now," said Mr. Weisser of Asian Trash Cinema, "weird stuff from places like Turkey and Argentina."

He pauses for a moment before asking earnestly, "Are you interested in a mind-blowing version of 'Batman' made in the Philippines?"

Jeffrey Resner, who covers the entertainment industry for Time magazine in Los Angeles, wrote this for The New York Times.

Dining Out

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

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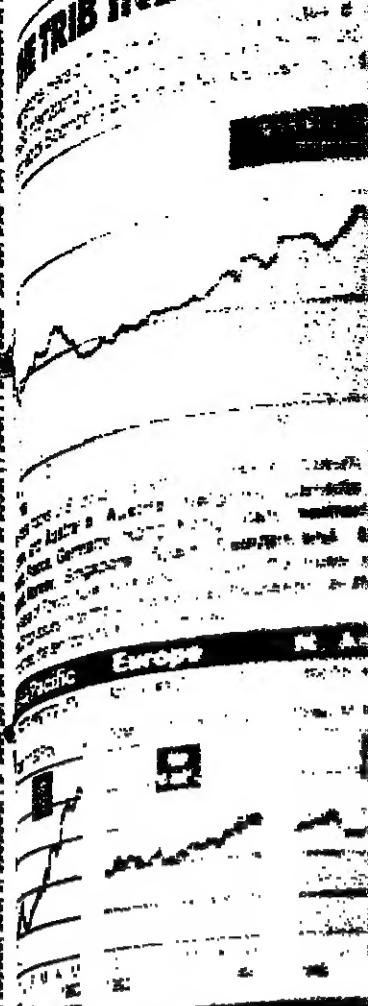
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MARKETS

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CURRENT

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THE TRIB INDEX 100.09

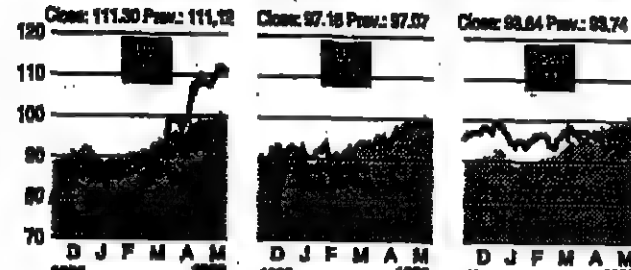
International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.

100
80
60
40
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0
-20
-40
-60
-80
-100



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

Asia-Pacific Europe N. America
Approx. weighting: 25% Approx. weighting: 40% Approx. weighting: 35%



Industrial Sectors

Sector	1992	1993	% Change
Energy	100.22	100.27	+0.05
Utilities	100.50	100.50	-0.01
Chemicals	100.54	100.54	+0.01
Services	100.44	100.50	+0.06
Capital Goods	99.77	100.50	+0.73
New Materials	100.50	100.50	-0.01
Consumer Goods	99.42	100.50	+1.08
Miscellaneous	100.54	100.50	-0.04

For further details on the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to: Trib Index, 101 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92021 Neuilly Cedex, France.

MEDIA MARKETS

Sponsored Mags Tell It Like Sponsor Says It Is

NEW YORK — Although trendiest mags may be losing in the supermarket, they're gaining on the coffee table. A growing number of marketing giants are doubling as publishers, distributing glossy magazines virtually indistinguishable from titles produced by established media companies. The magazines, which supplement conventional advertising in mainstream publications, create friendly environments for marketers to enhance their brand and corporate images.

Just as President Bill Clinton is trying to reach voters through "new media" venues that sidestep the "old media," so, too, are advertisers trying to reach consumers with sponsored magazines that circumvent regular magazines.

These include *Colors*, from Benetton; *Master Choice*, from the A & P supermarket chain; *Target the Family*, from the discount-store division of Dayton Hudson; and *Profit*, from IBM.

"We intend to take our message directly to our constituency," said Peter Frenkel, director of communications at Benetton Services Corp. in New York, "without filtering the message through the whims and vagaries of publishers."

Colors, introduced in 1991, is sold in Benetton stores and on newsstands in 85 countries. Mr. Frenkel said the company is considering increasing the publication's frequency from twice a year now.

The newswatchers are *Colors* and *Sony*, the U.S. unit of the French company, has introduced the English-language version of *Le Magazine de Chanel*, a 162-page annual publication to be distributed free to customers of Chanel boutiques. The slick magazine carries advertisements for various Chanel products interspersed with articles about Chanel fragrances, parties and shows.

Sony Corp. of America has begun distributing 500,000 copies of *Sony Style*, a 302-page magazine that it intends to publish twice a year. Articles about Sony products like cellular telephones and camcorders are interspersed with advertisements for those products, and for Sony enterprises like "Last Action Hero," the Arnold Schwarzenegger film to be released June 18 by its Columbia Pictures unit.

The main complaint about sponsored magazines is that they are another manifestation of the blurring line between advertising space and editorial content.

But Stephen Shepard, president of the American Society of Magazine Editors and editor in chief of *Business Week* magazine, said of these publications: "They seem to me like in-flight magazines, where you know what you're getting. You don't expect to find an investigative report on airline safety in an in-flight magazine, so it's likely you won't find a report on 'The Myth of Beauty' in a Chanel magazine."

Hong Kong Outlaws Backdoor Listings

HONG KONG — Hong Kong's securities-market regulators said Tuesday they would crack down on backdoor listings to make sure minority shareholders were protected.

The move, announced by the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong and the Securities and Futures Commission in a joint statement, follows a spate of takeovers of small listed Hong Kong companies by major Chinese state-owned companies in recent weeks.

The new controls effectively put China's business giants and those who work with them on notice to operate within Hong Kong's listing and takeover rules or face penalties.

If the securities commission determines that a controlling shareholder has received any undisclosed benefit not available to all shareholders, it will not hesitate to take the strongest action open to it under Hong Kong stock market rules, said Ennio Pasquato, deputy chairman of the commission.

This could mean that the parties concerned would be forced to compensate minority shareholders and that they would be denied future access to the Hong Kong stock market, Mr. Pasquato said. "In addition, merchant banks and other intermediaries involved in such serious breaches of the Takeovers Code would face loss of their licenses."

The head of the Hong Kong stock exchange's listing division, Herbert Hui, said injections of assets in a certain period following a takeover could lead to the company's being treated as a new applicant for listing or in its listing status being reviewed.

A backdoor listing occurs when an unlisted company buys control of a listed one and injects some of its assets into the new vehicle. In this way, the unlisted company can in effect become listed without going through the same checking process necessary for an initial public offering.

The method has been favored by mainland Chinese companies since it was perfected by China International Trust & Investment Corp.

'Non' to Independence? Bank of France Overhaul Falls Short

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The government announced Tuesday its long-heralded plans to give the Bank of France a large measure of control over the nation's economic levers, but stopped short of saying it would become "independent" or "autonomous."

Neither word figured in the text of the bill containing the proposed statutes of the bank, which was made public by the finance minister, Edmond Alphandery. Under the proposal, the government will continue to have the responsibility of establishing the parity of the franc against other currencies, while the bank will retain responsibility for managing all gold and currency reserves. Its main task will be to ensure price stability.

In campaigning for the March legislative elections, which the center-right won by a landslide, the Union for French Democracy called for the bank to become independent, as required by the unratified Maastricht Treaty on European Union.

This concept has been opposed, however, by some members of the UDF's coalition partner, the Gaullist Rally for the Republic, and particularly by Philippe Seguin, the president of the National Assembly, who led the narrowly unsuccessful campaign against the Maastricht treaty in last year's referendum.

Prime Minister Edouard Balladur recently has used the word "autonomy," to refer to the bank, without being precise about what he means by this.

Political and financial analysts said the definition of the bank's status was certain to be a key subject in the National Assembly debate on the bill, which is expected to become law by the end of June.

Under the current statutes, which date from 1973, the bank is described as "the institution which, within the context of the economic and financial policy of the nation, receives from the state the general mission of watching over money and credit. It contributes to the preparation and participates in the execution of the monetary policy decreed by the government."

The proposed statutes change this essential definition to say that the bank "defines and puts into effect monetary policy with the aim of assuring the stability of prices. It accomplishes this mission within the context of the general policy of the government."

Mr. Alphandery said at a news conference that he would have preferred this to have been worded to state that the bank merely "takes into account" the government's policy.

But he said the proposed statutes had to be worded in such a way as to conform with article 20 of the constitution, which establishes that "the government determines and carries out the policies of the nation." President Francois Mitterrand warned at a cabinet meeting on Monday that the independence of the bank would not be compatible with the constitution.

This question would not have arisen had the Maastricht treaty been ratified by all 12 EC members. The treaty states that the central banks of the EC states must become independent of political authority as a condition for setting up a European central bank. If ratified, the treaty would automatically have taken precedence over national legislation.

France was not obliged to strengthen the powers of its central bank until 1999 under the treaty, but Mr. Balladur brought the issue forward to emphasize the government's determination to maintain a strong franc.

France has already amended the constitution to permit transfer of sovereignty in monetary and financial affairs to a European central bank, but the amendment...

The bank's main task is to assure price stability.

See FRANCE, Page 13

Japan Cites U.S. As Top Violator Of Trade Rules

By Paul Blustein
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Underlining its firm opposition to President Bill Clinton's harsh tone on trade, Japan issued a report Tuesday stating the United States violated more kinds of international trade rules than any of its other major trading partners.

In its second annual Report on Unfair Trade Policies, a panel of Japan's trade ministry sought to turn the tables, as it did in a report last year, on critics who decried Tokyo's perennially high trade surpluses and hard-to-penetrate markets.

Firing back at U.S. attacks on Japanese trade practices, Tokyo contended that in 12 categories of international trading rules, Washington was guilty of breaking nine, the European Community and South Korea six, Malaysia four and Indonesia and Thailand three. Australia, Canada, Singapore and Hong Kong were given relatively clean bills of health.

Release of the report is the latest in a series of events indicating Japan intends to be less willing than in the past to bend to foreign trade demands. "It's very rare for Japan to criticize other nations' practices," said an official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

Last year's report evoked a barrage of hostility from foreign capitals, especially Washington, because of its seeming obliviousness to Japan's mounting surplus and the numerous obstacles facing foreign companies operating here. This year's report seeks to defuse accusations of imbalance by including, as appendices, critiques of Japanese trade from the U.S. trade representative, the EC Commission and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

"Although we do not agree with all of the arguments set forth in these documents," the panel stated, "we hope that including them will contribute to a discussion of the issues."

The report reiterated many of the same points as last year's version. But it was notable for its detailed argument against "results-oriented" trade policies — the approach favored by the U.S. administration for prying open Japanese markets — and its advocacy of a "rule-based" system.

Whether to emphasize results or rules in trade is fast becoming the major issue between the two economic superpowers. Japan champions rules because its tariffs have been lowered and most of its formal trade barriers eased. The United States is demanding results — for

EC Warns U.S. On Unitary Tax

BRUSSELS — Christiane Scrivener, the EC tax commissioner, warned Tuesday the European Community would consider retaliation if the United States allowed states to tax multinational companies on their worldwide profits.

The Supreme Court is to rule next week on California's unitary tax system. Mrs. Scrivener said the EC would have "no other choice" than retaliation were the tax upheld.

Fiat Enjoins Executives Against Bribery

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

ROME — As it seeks to extricate itself from Italy's corruption scandal, Fiat SpA on Tuesday became the first Italian company to issue a code of ethical conduct for its executives and managers since the scandal began over a year ago.

The code, an extension of Fiat's existing in-house regulations, is said by Fiat executives to be modeled on those used by leading U.S. corporations. It forbids any of the company's 300,000 employees to offer bribes of any kind — including sponsorships or contributions — to public officials or politicians to promote corporate interests "even if under illicit pressures."

A Fiat spokesman said employees violating the new code "will be dismissed from their jobs."

The document, said to have been personally ordered by Chairman Gianni Agnelli, forms part of an unfolding strategy by the Turin auto giant to distance itself from the scandal, first by acknowledging its part in it and then by casting itself as a moral beacon for having done so.

Since February 1992, over 1,500 people have been arrested or interrogated in connection with the investigation into the systematic payment of bribes by business to politicians.

Initially, Fiat had denied involvement. But a series of arrest warrants earlier this year against senior executives persuaded the company to think otherwise. These included the chief financial officer, Francesco Paolo Mattioli, who spent 38 days in jail; and the chief operating officer, Giorgio Garuzzo, who is under house arrest.

At a board meeting on April 13, Mr. Agnelli reportedly declared: "We should work to get out of this situation as soon as possible and give Fiat's contribution to the moral and economic reconstruction of the country."

Accordingly, the managing director, Cesare Romiti, volunteered last month to give testimony to the magistrates. He presented a 20-page dossier that, according to leaked versions of the text, promised full cooperation in exposing malpractices by Fiat managers to secure contracts for subsidiaries in construction projects, the Milan and Rome subway systems, the supply of buses and the public telephone system.

Harley Is Stalled, But Not by Bikes

By John Holusha
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Harley-Davidson Inc., the only American maker of big motorcycles, is roaring along. In the most recent quarter, operating earnings were up 67 percent, to \$15.1 million, or 40 cents a share.

Harley's motorcycles, known to many devoted buyers as "hoggs," are selling as fast as the company can make them, and overseas demand is going unsatisfied as domestic dealers howl for more vehicles.

"If you walk into a Harley dealer and try to place an order, you will be told there is a waiting list of at least three months even if you don't care about the color," said Ronald Glantz, who follows the company for Dean Witter.

Other analysts project the company's motorcycle sales will grow at a 15 percent annual rate in the United States for the foreseeable future, with exports becoming a tempting opportunity for the future when Harley adds production capacity. Over the weekend, the company said it would pay its first cash dividend, 6 cents a share, in August.

But the company's stock has backed off its 52-week high of \$38.375 in early January and has recently been trading in the mid-30s. Why the pessimism if the future seems so bright?

The answer is probably Holiday Rambler, a producer of high-priced recreational vehicles that is owned by Harley-Davidson. The RV industry, particularly on the high end, with machines of more than \$100,000 apiece, has been in a prolonged slump. Holiday Rambler stumbled to a \$300,000 loss in the first quarter.

Would the company be better off selling Holiday Rambler, since it accounts for only about 25 percent of Harley-Davidson's sales, and last year only 2 percent of its profit?

"That's the million dollar question," said Odette S. Galli, an analyst with Morgan Stanley. The market value of the stock would appreciate considerably in one day if they did that.

Until recently, Harley management has insisted that it could fix Holiday Rambler with new models and aggressive marketing. But more recently, it acknowledged that it was regularly re-evaluating the situation.

The problem is that it would probably be hard to sell a cyclical business near the bottom of the cycle at an attractive price.

"This is a tough time to shop it around," said Jill S. Krutick of Solomon Brothers.

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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Currency	Rate	Change	Rate	Change
Australian	1.32	+0.01	1.32	+0.01
Belgian	36.36	-0.01	36.36	-0.01
British	1.64	-0.01	1.64	-0.01
Canadian	0.75	+0.01	0.75	+0.01
French	6.55	-0.01	6.55	-0.01
German	1.36	-0.01	1.36	-0.01
Italian	1.36	-0.01	1.36	-0.01
Japanese	148.00	-0.01	148.00	-0.01
Norwegian	4.76	-0.01	4.76	-0.01
Spanish	166.37	-0.01	166.37	-0.01
Swedish	8.46	-0.01	8.46	-0.01
Swiss	1.46	-0.01	1.46	-0.01
Thai	24.90	-0.01	24.90	-0.01
US Dollar	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00

MARKET DIARY

Note Auction Gives Wall Street a Boost

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Blue-chip stocks rose briskly Tuesday after the U.S. Treasury successfully auctioned a record amount of three-year notes, thereby reassuring investors that low interest rates should continue to support the stock market.

The Dow Jones industrial average

rose 25.47 points to close at 3,468.75. Among all issues on the New York Stock Exchange, advancing stocks outnumbered declining ones by about a 5-to-4 margin. Trading was slower than usual, with about 220 million shares changing hands.

There had been some anxiety that the government's announcement last Wednesday that it would shift debt from the long end of the credit markets to the short end might destabilize short-term rates. Tuesday's auction of \$16.16 billion in three-year notes represented a record supply, up about \$500 million from the February offering.

Low short-term rates have underpinned the stock market for many months.

But despite concerns, investors bid strongly for the new three-year issue on Tuesday, as both the aver-

age and high yields came in at 4.27 percent.

On Wednesday, the government will auction \$10.75 billion in 10-year notes, and on Thursday, \$8.25 billion in 30-year notes.

In the stock market, semiconductor stocks eased after a mildly disappointing book-to-bill report. The Semiconductor Industry Association said that monthly ratio dropped to 1.13 in April from 1.17 in March. This means chipmakers received \$113 in new orders for every \$100 of products shipped last month.

Intel Corp. declined 3 to 99¢. Kicker, Peabody & Co. removed the stock from its "buy" list.

Philip Morris fell 19¢ to \$14.50 and was the most active NYSE stock.

The company, embroiled in a lawsuit against over premium cigarette brands, named William H. Webb president and chief executive of its Asia-Pacific region for Philip Morris International.

Anheuser-Busch Cos. rose 1¢ to 51¢. The rise was aided by reports that the Clinton administration is likely to exempt beer from the list of "sin" taxes it plans to propose to fund its new health-care plan.

Stone Container Corp. rose 1/8 to 8 1/8 after the maker of linerboard for cardboard boxes said it would issue equity, pay debt and sell assets to boost its sagging finances.

(Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg)

Pound's Fortunes Rise With Those of Lamont

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The pound recovered Tuesday from a steep drop, rallying after Prime Minister John Major said late in the day he did not plan to shuffle his government.

The dollar was mixed, consolidating after a strong Monday gain

as the market awaited economic data to give it direction.

Sterling rose to \$1.5410 from \$1.5325. In London, it advanced to 2.4804 Deutsche marks from 2.4627. The pound's rise recouped only part of a nearly four-cent loss on Monday that was spurred by rumors Mr. Major would replace Norman Lamont, the chancellor of the Exchequer.

Malcolm Barr, a currency analyst at Chemical Bank in London, said the decline Monday was linked to fears of a British interest-rate cut that would accompany Mr. Lamont's departure.

There were varied reports of Asian purchases of pounds. In Europe, dealers said a buy order of around £300 million from the Far East was the driving force behind the rally on Tuesday. Later, analysts said an investor from the Mid-

dle East reportedly bought between \$1.0 billion and \$1.5 billion.

The dollar rose to 1.6085 Deutsche marks from 1.6078, and it edged up to 1.4580 Swiss francs from 1.4572. It posted a stronger gain, rising to 5.4235 francs from 5.4170, but it fell to 111.40 yen from 111.85.

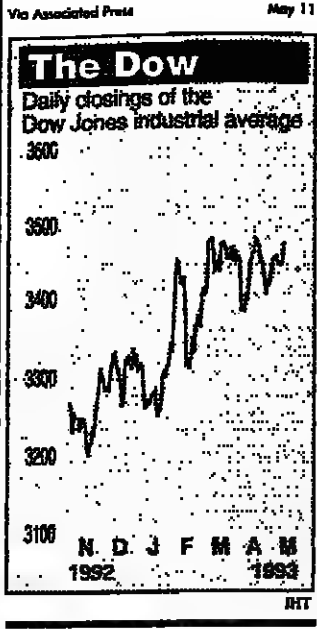
The dollar drew some strength from expectations that a report on U.S. April retail sales due out Thursday will show a sharp recovery from depressed March levels.

"We don't think the dollar has much upside potential before the retail sales report," said Suresh Sadasivan, currency analyst at MMS International in London. He said while traders were ambivalent about U.S. fundamentals, they gave the dollar the benefit of the doubt because of European malaise.

"European growth is weakening and there are political problems in a number of countries, so the U.S. just looks like a better bet for the moment."

There were rumors the Bundesbank sold dollars at 1.61 DM. Larry Sheen, an economist at Nomura Research Institute, said the central bank was concerned about the inflationary impact on the German economy of a higher dollar.

(Knight-Ridder, Reuters, AFP, APX)



NYSE Most Active

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Change
IBM	1,234,567	125.45	124.80	125.10	+0.30
Microsoft	987,654	55.20	54.80	55.00	+0.20
Apple	876,543	45.10	44.90	45.00	+0.10
Oracle	765,432	35.00	34.80	35.00	+0.20
Amazon	654,321	25.50	25.30	25.50	+0.20

AMEX Most Active

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Change
Goldman Sachs	123,456	12.34	12.20	12.30	+0.05
JP Morgan Chase	112,345	11.23	11.10	11.20	+0.05
Citigroup	101,234	10.12	10.00	10.10	+0.05
Bank of America	90,123	9.01	8.90	9.00	+0.05
Wells Fargo	89,012	8.90	8.80	8.90	+0.05

NYSE Diary

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Change
Advanced Micro	12,345	12.34	12.20	12.30	+0.05
Unicom	11,234	11.23	11.10	11.20	+0.05
WorldCom	10,123	10.12	10.00	10.10	+0.05
Verizon	9,012	9.01	8.90	9.00	+0.05
AT&T	8,901	8.90	8.80	8.90	+0.05

AMEX Diary

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Change
Advanced Micro	12,345	12.34	12.20	12.30	+0.05
Unicom	11,234	11.23	11.10	11.20	+0.05
WorldCom	10,123	10.12	10.00	10.10	+0.05
Verizon	9,012	9.01	8.90	9.00	+0.05
AT&T	8,901	8.90	8.80	8.90	+0.05

NASDAQ Diary

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Change
Advanced Micro	12,345	12.34	12.20	12.30	+0.05
Unicom	11,234	11.23	11.10	11.20	+0.05
WorldCom	10,123	10.12	10.00	10.10	+0.05
Verizon	9,012	9.01	8.90	9.00	+0.05
AT&T	8,901	8.90	8.80	8.90	+0.05

Dow Jones Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Dow Jones Industrial	3440.00	3468.75	3440.00	3468.75	+28.75
Dow Jones Industrial	3440.00	3468.75	3440.00	3468.75	+28.75
Dow Jones Industrial	3440.00	3468.75	3440.00	3468.75	+28.75
Dow Jones Industrial	3440.00	3468.75	3440.00	3468.75	+28.75

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
S&P 500	1010.00	1015.00	1010.00	1015.00	+5.00
S&P 500	1010.00	1015.00	1010.00	1015.00	+5.00
S&P 500	1010.00	1015.00	1010.00	1015.00	+5.00
S&P 500	1010.00	1015.00	1010.00	1015.00	+5.00

NYSE Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
NYSE Composite	1000.00	1005.00	1000.00	1005.00	+5.00
NYSE Composite	1000.00	1005.00	1000.00	1005.00	+5.00
NYSE Composite	1000.00	1005.00	1000.00	1005.00	+5.00
NYSE Composite	1000.00	1005.00	1000.00	1005.00	+5.00

NASDAQ Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
NASDAQ Composite	2000.00	2010.00	2000.00	2010.00	+10.00
NASDAQ Composite	2000.00	2010.00	2000.00	2010.00	+10.00
NASDAQ Composite	2000.00	2010.00	2000.00	2010.00	+10.00
NASDAQ Composite	2000.00	2010.00	2000.00	2010.00	+10.00

AMEX Stock Index

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
AMEX Stock Index	1000.00	1005.00	1000.00	1005.00	+5.00
AMEX Stock Index	1000.00	1005.00	1000.00	1005.00	+5.00
AMEX Stock Index	1000.00	1005.00	1000.00	1005.00	+5.00
AMEX Stock Index	1000.00	1005.00	1000.00	1005.00	+5.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Bond	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
20 Bonds	100.00	100.50	100.00	100.50	+0.50
20 Bonds	100.00	100.50	100.00	100.50	+0.50
20 Bonds	100.00	100.50	100.00	100.50	+0.50
20 Bonds	100.00	100.50	100.00	100.50	+0.50

Market Sales

Market	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Change
NYSE	1,234,567	125.45	124.80	125.10	+0.30
NYSE	1,234,567	125.45	124.80	125.10	+0.30
NYSE	1,234,567	125.45	124.80	125.10	+0.30
NYSE	1,234,567	125.45	124.80	125.10	+0.30

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Change
IBM	123,456	125.45	124.80	125.10	+0.30
IBM	123,456	125.45	124.80	125.10	+0.30
IBM	123,456	125.45	124.80	125.10	+0.30
IBM	123,456	125.45	124.80	125.10	+0.30

BSE 100 Index Options

Option	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Change
BSE 100 Index	123,456	125.45	124.80	125.10	+0.30
BSE 100 Index	123,456	125.45	124.80	125.10	+0.30
BSE 100 Index	123,456	125.45	124.80	125.10	+0.30
BSE 100 Index	123,456	125.45	124.80	125.10	+0.30

NYSE Diary

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Change
Advanced Micro	12,345	12.34	12.20	12.30	+0.05
Unicom	11,234	11.23	11.10	11.20	+0.05
WorldCom	10,123	10.12	10.00	10.10	+0.05
Verizon	9,012	9.01	8.90	9.00	+0.05
AT&T	8,901	8.90	8.80	8.90	+0.05

AMEX Diary

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Change
Advanced Micro	12,345	12.34	12.20	12.30	+0.05
Unicom	11,234	11.23	11.10	11.20	+0.05
WorldCom	10,123	10.12	10.00	10.10	+0.05
Verizon	9,012	9.01	8.90	9.00	+0.05
AT&T	8,901	8.90	8.80	8.90	+0.05

NASDAQ Diary

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Change
Advanced Micro	12,345	12.34	12.20	12.30	+0.05
Unicom	11,234	11.23	11.10	11.20	+0.05
WorldCom	10,123	10.12	10.00	10.10	+0.05
Verizon	9,012	9.01	8.90	9.00	+0.05
AT&T	8,901	8.90	8.80	8.90	+0.05

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
EURO 300	1000.00	1005.00	1000.00	1005.00	+5.00
EURO 300	1000.00	1005.00	1000.00	1005.00	+5.00
EURO 300	1000.00	1005.00	1000.00	1005.00	+5.00
EURO 300	1000.00	1005.00	1000.00	1005.00	+5.00

Food

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Wheat	100.00	100.50	100.00	100.50	+0.50
Wheat	100.00	100.50	100.00	100.50	+0.50
Wheat	100.00	100.50	100.00	100.50	+0.50
Wheat	100.00	100.50	100.00	100.50	+0.50

Metals

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Gold	1000.00	1005.00	1000.00	1005.00	+5.00
Gold	1000.00	1005.00	1000.00	1005.00	+5.00
Gold	1000.00	1005.00	1000.00	1005.00	+5.00
Gold	1000.00	1005.00	1000.00	1005.00	+5.00

Stocks

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
FTSE 100	1000.00	1005.00	1000.00	1005.00	+5.00
FTSE 100	1000.00	1005.00	1000.00	1005.00	+5.00
FTSE 100	1000.00	1005.00	1000.00	1005.00	+5.00
FTSE 100	1000.00	1005.00	1000.00	1005.00	+5.00

Commodities

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Oil	100.00	100.50	100.00	100.50	+0.50
Oil	100.00	100.50	100.00	100.50	+0.50
Oil	100.00	100.50	100.00	100.50	+0.50
Oil	100.00	100.50	100.00	100.50	+0.50

Dividends

Company	Dividend	Yield	Change
IBM	1.00	0.8%	+0.05
IBM	1.00	0.8%	+0.05
IBM	1.00	0.8%	+0.05
IBM	1.00	0.8%	+0.05

U.S. FUTURES

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Wheat	100.00	100.50	100.00	100.50	+0.50
Wheat	100.00	100.50	100.00	100.50	+0.50
Wheat	100.00	100.50	100.00	100.50	+0.50
Wheat	100.00	100.50	100.00	100.50	+0.50

Grains

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Wheat	100.00	100.50	100.00	100.50	+0.50
Wheat	100.00	100.50	100.00	100.50	+0.50
Wheat	100.00	100.50	100.00	100.50	+0.50
Wheat	100.00	100.50	100.00	100.50	+0.50

Metals

Valeo Raises the Sum of Its Parts

With Goutard, Firm Withstands Car Industry Slump

Bloomberg Business News

PARIS—So highly regarded is Noël Goutard, chairman of the car-parts company Valeo SA, that when a rumor spread last week that he would replace Jacques Calvet as chairman of PSA Peugeot Citroën, Peugeot's share price rose and Valeo's fell.

The two companies, and analysts, dismissed the rumor. Both executives are 61 and would run into the French carmaker's retirement-age limit of 65 at the same time. Mr. Calvet restructured the unprofitable Peugeot in the mid-1980s into a profitable, efficient manufacturer, and he has little reason to leave.

Unlike Mr. Calvet, who openly criticizes European Community and French politicians, Mr. Goutard focuses exclusively on profits and tight management.

"Goutard's popularity is very high," said a French banker. "Both have done great work, but some people are dissatisfied by Calvet's talk. I don't buy the rumor, and Goutard still has work to do at Valeo."

Mr. Goutard already has transformed a money-losing unit into Europe's second-largest car-parts group through sales and acquisitions of about dozen subsidiaries in the late 1980s. Now, faced with an estimated 10 percent to 12 percent drop in European car sales, Valeo's growth will be less dramatic.

European car sales were down 18 percent during the first four months of the year, with little relief in sight until 1995, and carmakers' profits are expected to be half last year's, if not worse. Analysts said Valeo is one of the few car industry companies capable of main-

taining 1993 profit not far off last year's. Valeo's nimbleness is a far cry from the array of disparate holdings—including a Brazilian concrete components company—Mr. Goutard found when he joined Valeo in 1987, after the Italian entrepreneur Carlo De Benedetti became Valeo's main shareholder.

In 1986, Valeo had a loss of 308 million French francs (\$57 million at current rates), on sales of 12.1 billion francs.

In 1992, profit totaled 700 million francs, up 28 percent from a year earlier on sales of 20.6 billion francs. Productivity per employee has risen nearly 10 percent a year during the past five years, thanks to large investments in plants and slow worker attrition.

"They're one of the best-managed companies around," said Keith Hayes, an analyst at Merrill Lynch. "They are market leaders in key sectors, such as gearboxes and engine cooling, and aren't about to let go."

The turnaround comes amid a drastic consolidation in the car-parts industry, until recently fragmented into hundreds of auto-and-bolt specialists. During the past five years, carmakers have halved the number of contractors they use, and hope to repeat that during the next few years.

New cars also use fewer parts. For example, the Opel Astra, which has 8,200 parts, replaced the Opel Kadett with its 12,600 components. Furthermore, carmakers expect suppliers to assemble more parts before dropping them on the chassis.

The changes in the industry have required large investments many smaller companies cannot afford. In addition, many of Valeo's

main competitors are German and stuck with expensive labor, an expensive currency, and few plants outside Germany. Valeo, with plants in Britain, Italy and Spain, quickly shifted assembly lines to those countries when their currencies were devalued.

Since many of Valeo's products, notably alternators and air-conditioning systems, are easy to package and transport, the savings from shifting production to other countries far outweigh the added transportation costs, Mr. Goutard said.

"Our Italian factories weren't operating at capacity, and we shifted equipment from one country to another in two days," he said.

Valeo's advantages do not stop there. Last year, General Motors and its then production manager, José Ignacio López de Arriortua, named Valeo its supplier of the year. Mr. López in March joined Volkswagen AG in Wolfsburg, northern Germany, a move not lost on Valeo or investors.

"This is the worst crisis the industry has seen in 30 years," Mr. Goutard said, citing European car-sales projections. "We're going from 13.5 million cars sold to less than 12 million in 1993. That's a tremendous blow."

Valeo's sales during the first quarter fell 4.8 percent, only one-third the European industry average, reflecting faster U.S. sales, new contracts with Japanese-owned plants in Europe, and demand from new car models.

Mr. Goutard expects Valeo's second- and third-quarter sales to rise slightly. He foresees the industry picking up slightly in the fourth quarter, bumping along next year, and gathering speed in 1995.

Fondriaria Pulls Out Of AMB, Sells Stake To German Banks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT—La Fondriaria SpA said Tuesday that it had sold its 20 percent stake in Aachener & Münchener Beteiligungs AG to a group of German institutional investors, ending its decade-old involvement in the German insurance holding company.

Fondriaria, which is controlled by Italy's heavily indebted Ferruzzi Finanziaria SpA, said it had sold the stake for a total of 985 million Deutsche marks (\$616 million). The insurer declined to say whether it made a capital gain on the sale. But the president of Fondriaria, Carlo Sama, said the sale "is an important step in Fondriaria's reorganization which will reduce its presence abroad in order to cut its debts and focus its resources toward a consolidation and development of its own insurance businesses."

Among the investors that swept up the AMB shares were Deutsche Bank AG, Dresdner Bank AG and Allianz Versicherungs AG.

Half the shares were bought by Deutsche Bank, Germany's largest bank. A spokesman for the bank said it considered the AMB stake "as part of a financial transaction without any strategic relevance."

Last year, Deutsche Bank had acquired substantial stakes in the German insurers Deutsche Herold Versicherungsgesellschaft and Gerling-Konzern Versicherungen AG as strategic stakes to complement its insurance business.

Allianz, the German insurance company, said it had bought a 5 percent stake in AMB. "We consider this a financial investment and not a strategic stake," the spokesman said. Allianz holds no further shares in AMB.

Dresdner Bank said it had increased its stake in AMB to 14 percent from 11 percent. "We expect that this transaction will cement the relationship that has existed for years" between the companies, a Dresdner Bank spokesman said.

Fondriaria had built up the stake in AMB at a cost of about 800 million DM over the course of several years since the mid-1980s. The Italian group was designated when AMB sold a majority stake in its banking unit, BFG Bank AG, to the French banking concern Crédit Lyonnais earlier this year, because allegedly Fondriaria had not been consulted about the transaction. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

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Gencor Seeks Units of Shell

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON—Gencor Ltd., the South African mining and industrial conglomerate, has made an unsolicited bid for many of the metals operations of Royal Dutch/Shell Group, it was announced Tuesday.

Neither side would disclose the price Gencor had offered for mining, smelting, refining and exploration operations that stretch from Brazil to Australia and Canada. In 1992, Shell said, its metals units had sales of \$2.23 billion.

The chairman of Gencor, Brian Gilbertson, said his company hoped to create an international natural-resources concern that eventually would be traded publicly. (AP, Bloomberg)

Dresdner Bank said it had increased its stake in AMB to 14 percent from 11 percent. "We expect that this transaction will cement the relationship that has existed for years" between the companies, a Dresdner Bank spokesman said.

Investor's Europe

Exchange	DAX	FTSE 100	CAC 40
Frankfurt	3,356.15	2,215.40	2,215.40
London	2,215.40	2,215.40	2,215.40
Paris	2,215.40	2,215.40	2,215.40
Amsterdam	1,987.50	1,987.50	1,987.50
Bremen	1,987.50	1,987.50	1,987.50
Düsseldorf	1,987.50	1,987.50	1,987.50
Hamburg	1,987.50	1,987.50	1,987.50
Munich	1,987.50	1,987.50	1,987.50
Stuttgart	1,987.50	1,987.50	1,987.50
Vienna	1,987.50	1,987.50	1,987.50
Zurich	1,987.50	1,987.50	1,987.50

Very briefly:

- West German consumer prices rose 4.3 percent at an annual rate in April and by 0.3 percent from March, when the annual rate was 4.2 percent.
- European Community unemployment crept up to a 10.2 percent rate in March, from 10.1 percent in February.
- PSA Peugeot Citroën said consolidated sales had fallen 15.6 percent to 35.84 billion French francs (\$6.6 billion) in the first quarter, from 42.48 billion francs a year earlier.
- Sun Oil Britain Ltd. has agreed to sell its oil and gas exploration interests in 10 of its 17 North Sea blocks to Amoco (UK) Exploration Co. for an undisclosed sum.
- Inchcape PLC bought 15.3 percent in Gestetner Holdings, an office-equipment company, for \$36.8 million (\$56.3 million).
- Leykam Mineralier Papier & Zellstoff AG said it had plunged into the red in 1992, buffeted by the worst crisis in the industry for decades. The Austrian pulp and paper maker had an operating loss of 283 million schillings (\$26 million), against a profit of 92 million schillings.
- Procorbit AB's profit after financial items, including restructuring costs, fell 20 percent in the first quarter, to 893 million kronor (\$133 million), from 1.12 billion a year earlier. (Bloomberg, Reuters, AP, AP)

German Strikers Plan to Resume Talks

Reuters

BERLIN—Striking metalworkers said Tuesday they would resume talks with employers on Thursday that could end a nine-day strike in Eastern Germany.

But the powerful IG Metall union was preparing for mass demonstrations in the West on Wednesday to support the strikers, who have been raising the pressure on employers.

IG Metall expects about 100,000 workers to join walkouts and demonstrations throughout Western Germany, bringing production lines at some of the country's largest companies briefly to a standstill.

Despite the resumption of talks, workers are braced for a protracted stoppage in protest against a decision by employers to scrap a pay deal that would have brought wages up to the levels paid in the West by next year.

The employers argue they can no longer afford to pay the promised increases and say that the strikes are putting many thousands of jobs in the East at risk.

Marin Dahn, spokeswoman for IG Metall in the pivotal state of Saxony, said the union had agreed to meet employers in Dresden on Wednesday afternoon.

The meeting will be the first face-to-face contact between the two sides since talks broke off in Dresden last week when they could not agree on the preconditions for further negotiations.

Mr. Dahn said Saxony's premier, Kurt Biedenkopf, would moderate the preliminary talks.

More than 1,000 union members from the East staged a protest at the Berlin headquarters of the

Trendhaus privatization agency. The Trendhaus has told companies under its control to pay the 9 percent wage increase offered by employers, instead of the 26 percent agreed with unions in 1991.

In the northern state of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, about 2,500 workers at seven plants joined the strike Tuesday, bringing the number of strikers in three regions to well above 40,000.

A strike ballot in the East that could lead to the work stoppage's spreading throughout the former communist region by next week continued on Tuesday. The results of the vote will be announced on Wednesday.

Engineering workers at 700 companies in the eastern areas of Thuringia, Saxony-Anhalt and Berlin-Brandenburg were casting strike authorization ballots.

If, as expected, at least 75 percent of the workers vote to join the strike, engineering plants in all Eastern states could be at a standstill by next Monday.

Paris to Pull Subsidy Plug

APR-Head News

PARIS—The subsidy-hungry Groupe Bull and SGS-Thomson Microelectronics BV are changing their industrial strategies "urgently," Industry Minister Gerard Langelot said Tuesday.

"The existing situation at Bull cannot be prolonged," he said, adding that proposed subsidies for the computer maker "are incompatible with what the European Community permits." He said Bull would have cost taxpayers 15 billion francs (\$2.8 billion) in 10 years and it "must absolutely define a new strategy by the summer."

He said a link between SGS-Thomson, a computer-chip vendor with Italy, and the French state-owned company CEA Industrie was not meant to be long-term. Future SGS partners are "those which use semiconductor," particularly semiconductor companies.

NASDAQ

Tuesday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
This list compiled by the NYSE, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume. It is updated twice a year.

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Foreign ownership in Manila's two stock exchanges is limited to 40 percent of a company, while in indus-

Major foreign investors, particularly pension funds, are reluctant to buy piecemeal stakes in many

The only disadvantage is that they technically are

"It's a stock-picker's dream," said Vallabh Bhan-
shali of Enam Financial Consultants.

In mid-April, speculators went crazy when word circulated throughout Kuala Lumpur that Multi-Purpose had sponsored a tour of Chinese dancers, poets and performance art-

The dream of catering to 1 billion-plus potential gamblers has lifted shares of a number of Malaysian gambling-related stocks. These companies are involved in horse racing and lotteries and are considered blue chip stocks in Malaysia.

Multi-Purpose. They believe the stock is probably worth 2.70 ringgit a share based on the fundamentals of shipping, finance and manufacturing businesses.

Multi-Purpose reported pretax profit of 304.91 million ringgit (\$119 million) last year, up 50.4 percent from 1991. Of that, 263.95 million ringgit came from sampling.

The company said it would acquire Mr. Packer's remaining 32 million Westpac shares, taking it to about 12 percent of the bank holding company, if the Westpac board approved.

Lend Lease said that through its MLC Life Ltd. unit it had gained considerable experience in the re-

He said Malaysia's Sarawak state, one of the country's largest log producers, planned to cut timber output to 9.2 million cubic meters (322 million cubic feet) a year by 1994 as recommended by a panel of the timber group.

TRADE

and has been charged with evading income tax. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

**Pour la société,
BANQUE DE GESTION EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD
LUXEMBOURG
20, Boulevard Emmanuel Servais
L-1025 Luxembourg**

against Japanese cars and electronics goods, among other things. Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia restrict imports of "numerous industrial goods" and still pose

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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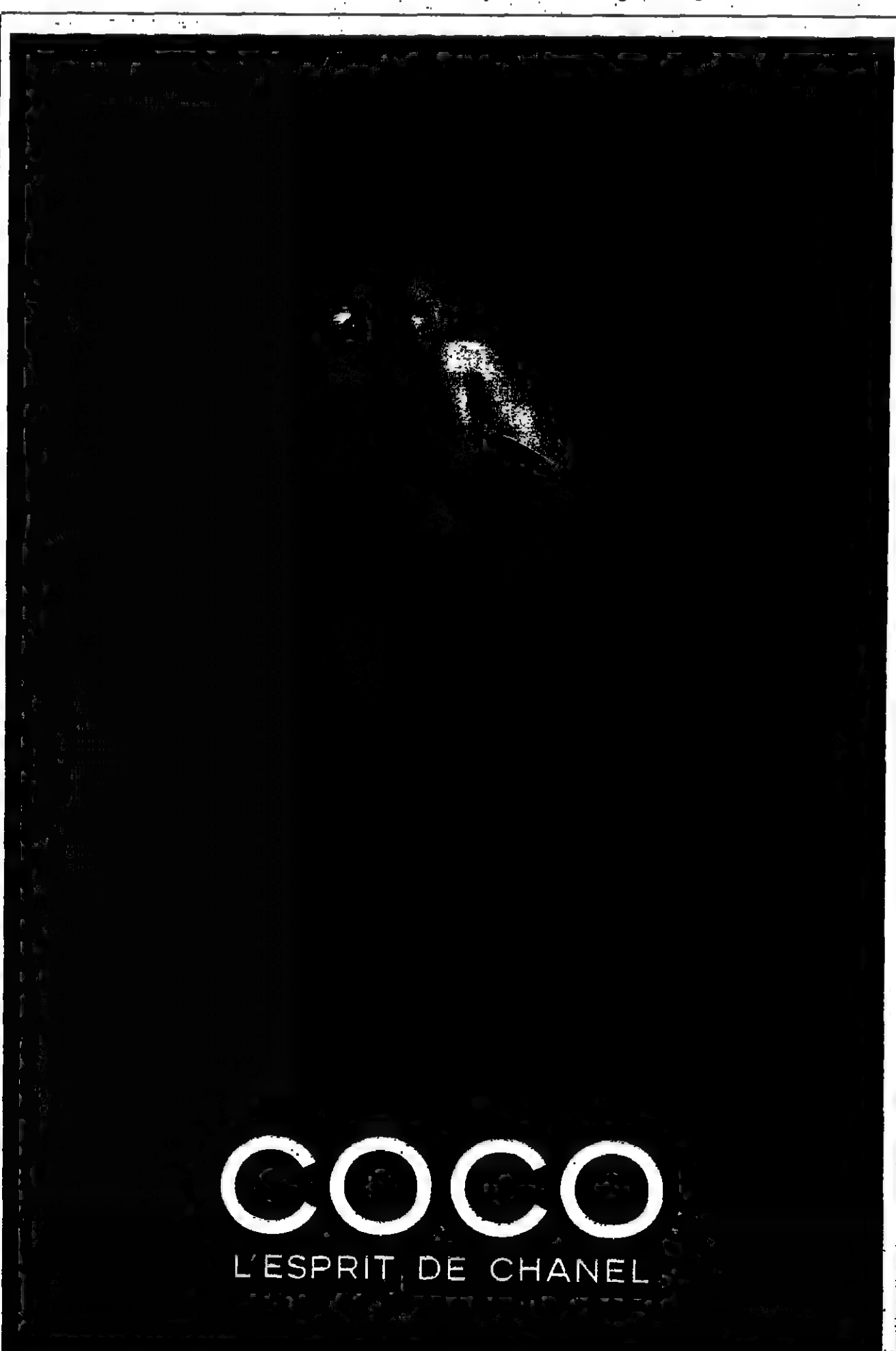
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Very briefly:

China Ban Linked to Dispute

"This announcement is more likely to be related to arguments

desperate to improve their telecommunications services and see foreign investment as one solution.



COCO
L'ESPRIT DE CHANEL

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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Bosnia Meeting

NYSE

Table includes the nationwide price on the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trading elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume	Net Change
IBM Corp.	115.00	114.00	114.50	114.50	1,200,000	+0.50
Microsoft Corp.	65.00	64.00	64.50	64.50	800,000	+0.50
Apple Computer Inc.	45.00	44.00	44.50	44.50	600,000	+0.50
Oracle Corp.	35.00	34.00	34.50	34.50	400,000	+0.50
Sun Microsystems Inc.	25.00	24.00	24.50	24.50	300,000	+0.50
Novell Inc.	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.50	200,000	+0.50
Lotus Development Corp.	10.00	9.50	9.75	9.75	150,000	+0.25
Intuit Inc.	8.00	7.50	7.75	7.75	100,000	+0.25
Parsons Corp.	7.00	6.50	6.75	6.75	80,000	+0.25
Unisys Corp.	6.00	5.50	5.75	5.75	70,000	+0.25

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume	Net Change
AT&T Worldcom	10.00	9.50	9.75	9.75	1,500,000	+0.50
WorldCom Inc.	9.00	8.50	8.75	8.75	1,200,000	+0.50
Verizon Communications Inc.	8.00	7.50	7.75	7.75	1,000,000	+0.50
Sprint Nextel Corp.	7.00	6.50	6.75	6.75	800,000	+0.50
Time Warner Entertainment Co.	6.00	5.50	5.75	5.75	600,000	+0.50
Turner Broadcasting System Inc.	5.00	4.50	4.75	4.75	400,000	+0.50
Warner Bros. Entertainment Inc.	4.00	3.50	3.75	3.75	300,000	+0.50
Paramount Pictures Inc.	3.00	2.50	2.75	2.75	200,000	+0.50
Universal Studios Inc.	2.00	1.50	1.75	1.75	150,000	+0.50
Twentieth Century Fox Film Corp.	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.75	100,000	+0.50

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume	Net Change
Altria Group Inc.	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.50	1,000,000	+0.50
Philip Morris Inc.	14.00	13.00	13.50	13.50	900,000	+0.50
Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.	13.00	12.00	12.50	12.50	800,000	+0.50
Loews Inc.	12.00	11.00	11.50	11.50	700,000	+0.50
Bojiack Inc.	11.00	10.00	10.50	10.50	600,000	+0.50
Wynn Resorts Ltd.	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.50	500,000	+0.50
Flamingo Las Vegas Inc.	9.00	8.00	8.50	8.50	400,000	+0.50
Golden Nugget Inc.	8.00	7.00	7.50	7.50	300,000	+0.50
Flamingo Las Vegas Inc.	7.00	6.00	6.50	6.50	200,000	+0.50
Golden Nugget Inc.	6.00	5.00	5.50	5.50	150,000	+0.50

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Bojiack Inc.	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.50	1,000,000	+0.50
Wynn Resorts Ltd.	14.00	13.00	13.50	13.50	900,000	+0.50
Flamingo Las Vegas Inc.	13.00	12.00	12.50	12.50	800,000	+0.50
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Flamingo Las Vegas Inc.	9.00	8.00	8.50	8.50	400,000	+0.50
Golden Nugget Inc.	8.00	7.00	7.50	7.50	300,000	+0.50
Flamingo Las Vegas Inc.	7.00	6.00	6.50	6.50	200,000	+0.50
Golden Nugget Inc.	6.00	5.00	5.50	5.50	150,000	+0.50

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Questions supplied by funds listed. Not all questions are supplied by the funds listed with the exception of some questions based on issue prices. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of questions supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (m) - monthly; (q) - quarterly; (y) - yearly.

Fund Name	Assets	YTD Return	12-Month Return	3-Month Return	6-Month Return	1-Year Return	2-Year Return	3-Year Return	4-Year Return	5-Year Return	6-Year Return	7-Year Return	8-Year Return	9-Year Return	10-Year Return
Bojiack Inc.	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50
Wynn Resorts Ltd.	14.00	13.00	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50
Flamingo Las Vegas Inc.	13.00	12.00	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Golden Nugget Inc.	12.00	11.00	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50
Flamingo Las Vegas Inc.	11.00	10.00	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Golden Nugget Inc.	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50
Flamingo Las Vegas Inc.	9.00	8.00	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50
Golden Nugget Inc.	8.00	7.00	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
Flamingo Las Vegas Inc.	7.00	6.00	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
Golden Nugget Inc.	6.00	5.00	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50

Fund Name	Assets	YTD Return	12-Month Return	3-Month Return	6-Month Return	1-Year Return	2-Year Return	3-Year Return	4-Year Return	5-Year Return	6-Year Return	7-Year Return	8-Year Return	9-Year Return	10-Year Return
Bojiack Inc.	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50
Wynn Resorts Ltd.	14.00	13.00	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50
Flamingo Las Vegas Inc.	13.00	12.00	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.5									

SPORTS ICE HOCKEY

Lemieux's Back, And Penguins Fly To a Big Victory

The Associated Press
PITTSBURGH — Five games into the final of the Patrick Division championship series and it is clear that there are the Pittsburgh Penguins, and that there are the Pittsburgh Penguins with Mario Lemieux. They are not the same team.

The New York Islanders played the mostly Lemieux-less Penguins for four games, and they played

STANLEY CUP

them dead even. The Penguins, tied 2-2 in a series many thought would be over in four, felt a sense of postseason desperation for the first time since they trailed the New York Rangers, 2-1, in the 1992 division finals.

"The fifth game is a pivotal game in any series," said the Penguins' coach, Scotty Bowman. "You play that game on home ice, you've got to take advantage of it."

Did they ever. As soon as Lemieux hit the ice just before game time and skated full tilt to the Penguins' end, the Islanders hardly knew what hit them. What the Penguins did hit them with was three goals in less than two minutes — and Lemieux's line was on the ice for all three.

He finished with two goals and an assist — and he may have finished off the Islanders.

"When it's 3-0 here that early, that's the whole game right there," Kevin Stevens said following Pittsburgh's 6-3 victory Monday night. Lemieux had tried everything to ease the sharp back pains that bedeviled him for all but a few minutes of the first game; therapy, no therapy, rest, exercise. Everything except traction, a procedure that helped after his back operation nearly two years ago.

With the Penguins faced with an almost must-win game, Lemieux decided desperate times called for desperate measures, so a therapist put him in traction for nearly 20 minutes Sunday afternoon. "I felt great this morning," he said. "Every time I feel good, any time I can play to my full potential, I can be very successful."

"We knew they'd come out with a lot of fire and a lot of emotion," said the Islanders' goaltender, Glenn Healy. "You can't take even one minute off against these guys."

Or 54 seconds, which is as long as it took Lemieux and Rick Tocchet to make it 2-0.

Lemieux scored just 19 seconds into the game off Stevens' pass, then set up Tocchet 35 seconds later. To make sure the Islanders had no chance, Lemieux directed the Penguins' power play to only its second goal in 16 chances in the series. Larry Murphy's slapshot with just 1:48 gone.

The Islanders' Jeff Norton scored 31 seconds into the second period, but when the goal light didn't immediately go on, play continued for seven seconds and referee Kerry Fraser called a slashing penalty on Brad DeGarmo. Just 14

seconds later, Lemieux answered with his second goal of the game.

The Islanders' coach, Al Arbour, argued that the goal wiped out the penalty, but the NHL supervisor Dave Newell said a directive to NHL officials ordered that penalties are to be assessed when play continues.

Mogilny Has Surgery

Alexander Mogilny, the Buffalo Sabres' young Russian who scored 76 goals during the regular season and shared the NHL goal-scoring title with Winnipeg's Teemu Selanne, underwent ankle surgery, The Associated Press reported.

Gerry Meahan, the team's vice president and general manager, said the operation was a success but the team was awaiting a full medical report.

Mogilny broke his right fibula Thursday in Game 3 of the playoff series with Montreal. The Sabres were swept in four games.



Mario Lemieux had a message for the Islanders after scoring his first goal 19 seconds into the game.

Tigers Beat Yanks in 10, Hold First Place

The Associated Press
The Detroit Tigers and New York Yankees have already spent a lot of time together this season.

And Monday night, the first-place Tigers held off a challenge from the Yankees when Gary Thurman singled with the bases loaded in the bottom of the 10th inning for a 2-1 victory and a split of their four-game series. Three of the contests went into extra innings.

The surprising Tigers, who lead over the Yankees had slipped to one-half game in the

AL ROUNDUP

American League East, have been in first place since April 23.

The last time the Tigers had three extra-inning games in a series was in August 1972 at Minnesota.

Tony Phillips started the 10th with a walk and was bunted to second by Lou Whitaker. After an intentional two-out walk to Cecil Fielder, Rich Montelone walked Kirk Gibson before Thurman lined a single to right.

"It's not the winning hit of the World Series or anything like that, but this feels good," Thurman said.

Ortola 2, Red Sox 1: Rookie Mark Leonard's eighth-inning sacrifice fly gave Baltimore its victory over visiting Boston. Leo Gomez homered for the Orioles, who have won three in a row and eight of 12 after starting the season 5-13.

Brady Anderson opened the eighth with a single, ending an 0-for-20 slump. Mark McLane singled, and relief pitcher Ken Ryan walked Cal Ripken before Leonard hit a fly to right.

White Sox 13, Mariners 2: Chicago scored six runs in the first two innings against 20-year-old rookie Mike Hampton in Seattle and coasted to its fifth straight victory.

Robin Ventura, Frank Thomas and Dan Pasqua each hit two-run homers for the White Sox. In the ninth, Michael Huff, Bo Jackson and Pasqua homered off reliever Dennis Powell.

Rangers 7, Athletics 4: Juan Gonzalez homered in his third straight game as Texas handed host Oakland its third loss in a row. The A's dropped to 10-18, eight games behind Chicago.

Gonzalez hit his 10th home run of the season to give the Rangers a 5-0 lead in the third, one inning after Dean Palmer hit his ninth. Both were two-run shots off loser Ron Darling. Winner Charlie Leibrandt breezed through

every inning but the fourth, when the A's scored three runs on home runs by Mark McGwire and Dave Henderson.

Twins 13, Angels 3: Dave Winfield broke out of a slump with four singles to lead visiting Minnesota's 22-hit attack against California.

Shane Mack also had four hits, including a two-run home run in the seventh, and Mike Pagliarulo hit a three-run homer in the eighth.

The 41-year-old Winfield had had just five hits in his previous 42 at-bats and was batting .204 entering the game. One of his hits was a bunt single.

Ryan's Scheduled Start Is Scratched

The Rangers' Nolan Ryan was scratched from Thursday's start in Oakland and returned Tuesday to lead his left hip examined. The Associated Press reported.

Baseball's all-time strikeout leader first ag-

gravated the hip last Friday night in Kansas City, when he lasted just four innings and gave up eight runs, four earned, on seven hits and three walks. He struck out just one batter in his first start since returning from the disabled list with a right knee injury.

The 46-year-old right-hander pitched on the sidelines during batting practice Monday in Oakland and experienced inflammation in the left hip. He was to be examined Tuesday in Fort Worth by John Conway, the doctor who had performed arthroscopic surgery on his right knee April 16.

Ryan is 1-2 with a 4.50 ERA in three starts this season. He was on the disabled list from April 15 to May 6.

The Rangers said a decision on whether Ryan returns to the disabled list will not be made until results from the examination of his hip are known.

Phillies Have Grand Time Beating Pirates

The Associated Press

The Philadelphia Phillies are having a grand time, and not only with their best start ever.

Darren Daulton hit a grand slam home run in the seventh inning Monday night as the Phillies beat the Pittsburgh Pirates, 5-1. On Sunday, Mariano Duncan's grand slam beat the St. Louis Cardinals, 6-3.

"It's nice to have somebody do it every game," Daulton said, smiling broadly at the thought. "It's amazing."

It was his fourth grand slam in the major leagues. "I thought it was an out when I hit it," he

NL ROUNDUP

said. "I didn't think I hit it that good."

Danny Jackson gave up a second-inning run, but blanked the Pirates the rest of the way as he allowed four hits, struck out six and walked two in eight innings.

Lenny Dykstra led off the seventh against Bob Walk with a single. Mickey Morandini grounded to shortstop Jay Bell, who threw wild for his first error of the season, with Dykstra advancing to third and Morandini to second on the fielder's

choice-error. Daulton then homered after Dave Hollins hit into a force out.

Mets 1, Marlins 0: Bret Saberhagen pitched a three-hitter to end a personal three-game losing streak as New York, playing at home, won for just the third time in 14 games.

The Mets, in gaining a split with Florida in the four-game series, were held to three hits by Ryan Bowen, but scored on Eddie Murray's one-out sacrifice fly in the first inning.

Reds 6, Padres 5: Tom Browning won his third straight as Barry Larkin and Kevin Mitchell each drove in two runs in Cincinnati.

Browning gave up 10 hits and two walks over six innings, but allowed San Diego just three runs. The Padres stranded eight runners — six in scoring position — and hit into two inning-ending double plays against Browning.

The left-hander has given up 25 hits in his last three games, covering 19 innings, and has a 6.52 earned-run average. The Reds' offense has bailed him out by scoring 27 runs during the three-game winning streak.

Cubs 6, Dodgers 2: Greg Hibbard retired the first 15 batters and held visiting Los Angeles to three hits over eight innings while Dwight Smith homered and drove in three runs for Chicago.

Midst Wars, Some Peace

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — When you have journeyed as close as the living get to hell and back, how do you settle the nerves and stimulate the emotions to treat soccer as important to man?

It helps that this Wednesday's European Cup Winners' Cup final brings to Wembley Stadium a team for whom this night represents 113 years of striving. Royal Antwerp Football Club, the oldest in Belgium, opposes Italy's Parma A.C., which is likewise in its first European final.

Big stuff, but not big enough.

It further helps that Saturday brings monumental events in different hemispheres. At Wembley, again, we have the world's oldest competition, the English FA Cup final between Arsenal and Sheffield Wednesday. That same day, Japan launches its J-League, which, with corporate backing, that soccer never attracted in the United States, will blossom from a child of the new spring into a major sporting adult.

Most people in the game now acknowledge that Japan will be selected to play host to the World Cup 2002. The mammoth Asian populations might by then eclipse Africa's as the rising influence of world soccer. Good luck to them.

Yet my taste buds are suppressed, my senses unable to forget, where I have just been. Ostensibly, my weekend in Beirut was another soccer assignment. But the 10 World Cup qualifying matches which the Lebanese capital is host to this week are more than sport between the nations of South Korea, Bahrain, India, Hong Kong and Lebanon.

The experience is more profound than any other in my 25 years involvement with soccer. The Lebanon is attempting to breathe hope into a place which, before Bosnian war, was the most dehumanizing on earth. The running of Old Beirut is self-destruction beyond imagination. Only heavily armed Lebanese soldiers and troops which grow wild occupy the charred remnants of a once beautiful city after 17 years of civil and international war.

I am told that even at the height of man's ultimate insanity, of brother killing brother and smashing to smithereens the environment in which each was raised, Christians and Muslims crossed their barriers to play soccer together.

TODAY, SOCCER offers a token to the peace. It has no pretensions of being a substitute for war, only a symbol of hope and rebuilding.

Rahif Alameh, the Lebanese federation's general secretary, and Nabil El-Raei, a hospital surgeon who is the federation's president, plotted the comeback and persuaded FIFA to take this chance by sanctioning sport in a place where, six months ago it would have been unthinkable.

In three months flat the federation's army of volunteers turned a derelict stadium into a spruce, 15,000-seat palace fit for any FIFA inspection.

The symbol of that achievement is in the contrast, the grotesque skeleton of Beirut's former national stadium, bombed beyond repair by Israelis who feared it was being used to store FLO munitions.

Three things I shall never forget. First, the relief that tempered new fanaticism among spectators at Ramat Hamoud stadium despite India, and their Hong Kong, holding the Lebanese to 2-2 draws. The last points hurt superficially; the euphoria comes with the future beginning to replace the past.

Second, despite the oppressive militia, armed to the eyeballs, the headiness of a people celebrating this liberation.

Third, the personal kindness, the time, offered by Lebanese federation officials who were working every hour available to meet their deadline. "You are welcome," they said. "You come as a man of The Times in our new time of peace."

So how does Wembley or Tokyo follow that? Well, there is a link. Antwerp, though steeped in royal patronage since King Albert I bestowed the title in 1920, reached its first major European final through survival in the extreme.

Royal Antwerp actually won only two of eight Cup Winners' Cup matches, but won the penalty shoot-out, won on away goals, won on perseverance. Parma showed similar tenacity, yielding no goals in six of eight performances and scoring on breakaways.

BUT ABOVE their caution, these teams succeed by being clubs of the new world, by blending foreigners in amongst their nationals. Parma, fourth in Italy's first division despite crowds less than a quarter of those attending on the Milan giants and Juventus, uses the purse of the food chain Parmalat to import players of the caliber of Swedish goalkeeper Christian Larsson, of Swedish forward Tomas Brodin, of Franco Aspillera, the swift and rangy if alarmingly acidic, decent-prime Colombian.

Add to those the toughness of an Italian-based Belgian, Georges Grm, and the true class of defender Alberto Di Chiara and striker Alessandro Melli, and the conundrum becomes who to leave out to satisfy the three-foreigner rule and the competition for places.

Antwerp, on a budget low even by Belgian standards, has its own league of nations, its own symbol of sport, resisting the madness of neighbor-slaying neighbor.

Two of the three goalkeepers employed by the club are Serbs. Seven Stojanovic who was a Championship Cup medal with the Star Beograd in 1991, and Rado Stojanovic, who at 43 is the oldest player active in Belgium. The Serbs co-exist in Antwerp with Dragan Jakovic, a Bosnian from Sarajevo who swoops to score vital goals from midfield. With Serbian resistance at one end, and a Bosnian strike force at the other, the Antwerp story reverses recent history in the "real" world.

But there is more diversity in the camp. When the manager, Walter Meeuwis, selects his lineup, he looks at Kari Ukkonen, a Finn, at Hans-Peter Lehmann, a German, at Noureddine Mokjira, a Moroccan. All are midfielders.

They serve two front-runners who are Belgian by birth. Francis Severens and Alexander Cammilleri, the latter, as his name and his unpredictable temperament suggest, is as full-blooded a Belgian as most of the successful scorers in the Belgian league. His origins are Polish, with parents who sought work and supplied their adopted homeland with a scorer whose ability has done much to put Belgium on the road to the World Cup USA.

As he knows, and as the Lebanese soccer officials say, it is not a question of birthright, religion or politics. What counts is how he plays soccer.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times.

Rijkard Tells Milan: 1 More Year

Dutch midfielder Frank Rijkard will play just one more season for Italian champion AC Milan before ending his career in a more relaxed environment, Reuters reported.

"We have reached an agreement on the extension of Rijkard's contract. It will be for one more season," Milan's director, Adriano Galliani, told the Gazzetta dello Sport on Tuesday.

"There will not be an option to extend it further. Next year will be the last, in line with Frank's stated wishes."

Rijkard, 31 in September, said he wanted to leave the European Cup finalist before his abilities began to wane.

He has won two European Cups and an Italian title after joining Milan and Dutch compatriots Ruud Geulit and Marco van Basten in 1988.

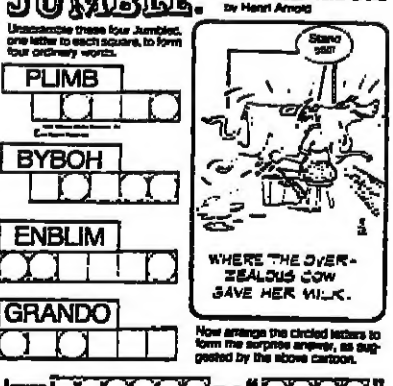
Van Basten recently signed a lucrative three-year contract extension while Geulit is set to sign to stay with the club for another season. Geulit, who has a history of knee trouble, has said he has yet to decide whether to continue playing beyond 1994.

DENNIS THE MENACE



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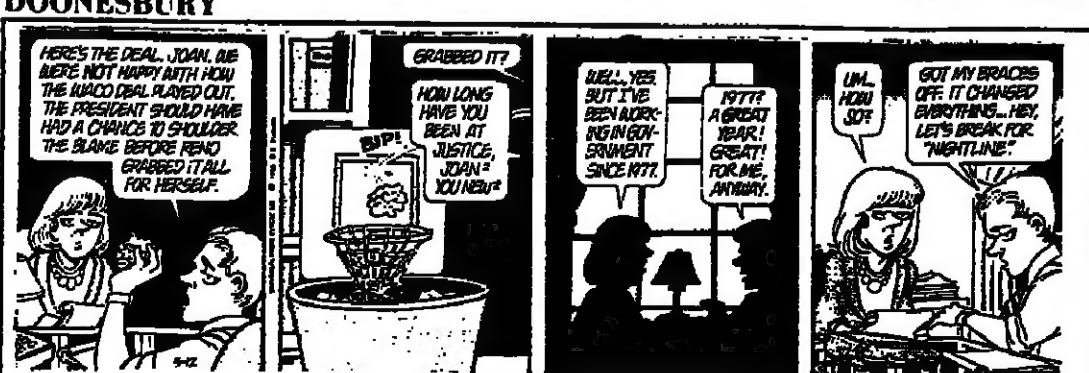
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



DOONESBURY



CALVIN AND HOBBES



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



SPORTS

Tests Clear Lewis
To Play Next Season

The Associated Press

BOSTON — Reggie Lewis got a second medical opinion, and his basketball career got a second life.

The Boston Celtics star, who just a week ago was thought to have a potentially life-threatening heart ailment, walked out of a hospital Monday after doctors reached a new diagnosis.

They concluded that Lewis has a neural condition that confuses the signals telling the heart whether to speed up or slow down. It's a condition that can be treated with medicine, and Lewis said he expects to be playing next season.

"I'm just glad it's finally come to an end," he said, appearing relaxed and relieved.

Dr. Gilbert Mudge, director of clinical cardiology at Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston, said Lewis "has a normal athlete's heart with normal function."

"I am optimistic that under medical supervision, Mr. Reggie Lewis will be able to return to professional basketball without limitation," Lewis, 27, the Celtics' leading scorer and team captain, had undergone a series of tests since he collapsed during a playoff game April 25. He was first admitted to New England Baptist Hospital in Boston, where the Celtics had assembled a team of heart specialists.

Mudge said three doctors initially diagnosed Lewis as having cardiomyopathy — a disease of the heart muscle that causes the heart to beat less vigorously.

Lewis switched to Brigham and Women's Hospital, he explained Monday, "just to get a second opinion."

Mudge said his medical team conducted more tests and reviewed

the data collected at New England Baptist. Some tests indicated there might be heart abnormalities, while other tests showed no problems.

"There is confusing data that we've had to resolve," Mudge said. After more analysis, Mudge said doctors concluded Lewis has neurocardiogenic syncope.

Mudge called it a "poorly understood" neural reflex in which the heart rate falls instead of increasing during peak exercise.

"The nerves are perfectly normal. The heart is perfectly normal," said Mark Crigger, one of the doctors who tested Lewis. "The nerves just got confused."

Doctors said Lewis had felt lightheaded at times during the past couple of months, but the condition is not life threatening.

Jim Rattray, a spokesman for New England Baptist, said it couldn't comment on the conclusions reached at Brigham and Women's.

Dr. Mark Josephson of Beth Israel Hospital, who was on the original team, said he hadn't seen the latest test results. But he still believed the on-court fainting spell resulted from a heart arrhythmia.

"I would still question whether to attribute that episode to 'neurocardiogenic syncope,' Josephson said.

The Brigham and Women's doctors said they confirmed their conclusion about neural condition by subjecting Lewis to "tilt tests," in which a device would quickly move him from a horizontal to a vertical position.

Mudge said he also presented his findings to three prominent cardiologists who weren't previously involved in Lewis' care, and they agreed with the diagnosis.



Hakeem Olajuwon made Shawn Kemp change course, but it was the Sonics who were on the right track.

Sonics Stop Olajuwon,
Beat Rockets in Opener

The Associated Press

SEATTLE — The most experienced of the Seattle SuperSonics, Ricky Pierce and Eddie Johnson, were at their best as the game grew older.

Pierce scored 19 of his 23 points in the second half and Johnson came off the bench to add 20 points, 11 in the fourth quarter, as the Sonics held the Houston Rockets scoreless for the final 3 minutes, 40 seconds of a 99-90 victory in the first game of the best-of-seven Western Conference semifinals.

Hakeem Olajuwon scored 26 points, grabbed 16 rebounds and had five blocks for Houston, but he was just 8 for 22 from the field and, playing 45 minutes, looked tired in the fourth quarter.

"We wanted to jump on them in the third quarter and I wanted to come out aggressively offensively," said Pierce, an 11-year veteran who had 13 points in the third quarter.

"I know what I'm out there for," added Johnson, who was 9 for 16 from the field in just 23 minutes. "When I feel it, I shoot it."

Johnson, who just finished his 12th NBA season, was the difference as Seattle's bench outscored Houston's reserves, 29-12.

The Rockets made only four of 16 shots from the field in the fourth quarter — 1 for 4 by Olajuwon — but still made a strong run after the Sonics took a 91-77 lead with 7:07 left.

The Rockets had gotten back into the game with a 13-2 run capped by Otis Thorpe's tip-in and free throw with 3:40 left. But that was it for the Rockets as Gary Payton made two lay-ups and Der-

rick McKay added two free throws in the final 1:26.

Houston's Kenny Smith was called for a charging foul with 1:03 left and he also missed a 21-footer with 22 seconds to play.

"Seattle's defense scrambles so much and it makes it so difficult to get inside that you have to hit the open 3-pointer," said the Rockets' coach, Rudy Tomjanovich. "We had two wide open 3s and missed both. We make one and that changes the complexion of the game."

Houston finished 3 for 13 on 3-pointers with Vernon Maxwell, who had 18 points, 1 for 7 from that range.

The second game will be played Wednesday night in Seattle before the series moves to Houston for Games 3 and 4 on Saturday and Sunday.

Seattle and Houston each won 55 regular-season games, but the Sonics have homecourt advantage in the series because they went 3-1 against the Rockets this year.

Tomjanovich said the Sonics present a difficult defensive matchup for Olajuwon.

"Just look at the wingspan of those guys," Tomjanovich said of the group assigned to stop the Rockets' center. "It's tough to get in to Hakeem."

Olajuwon was knocked to the floor 20 seconds into the second half when he was fouled in the hip by Pierce on a drive to the basket. But he stayed in the game. Seattle's Shawn Kemp scored 14

points and had 11 rebounds while Sam Perkins, the hero of the Game 5 first-round clinching victory over Utah on Saturday, added 11 points and nine rebounds.

Perkins, who had to leave the game with a strained neck after he was knocked down while taking a charge by Maxwell with 42.3 seconds left in the third quarter, returned to guard Olajuwon after Kemp picked up his fifth foul with 6:01 left. Michael Cage, another key defender on Olajuwon, fouled out with 2:20 gone in the fourth quarter.

Perkins, who held an ice bag on his neck after the game, said that "it's a little stiff but I should be O.K."

Weiss Is Fired by Hawks

The Atlanta Hawks fired Bob Weiss as their coach, and said it was time to hire someone who can take the team past the first round of the playoffs, The Associated Press reported.

Weiss got the Hawks into the playoffs this season with a 43-39 record, but they lost three straight to the Chicago Bulls in the first round. The Hawks have not made it past the first round of the playoffs since 1988.

The Atlanta Journal-Constitution said Kentucky's coach, Rick Pitino, had been the first choice of the Hawks' general manager, Pete Babcock, to replace Weiss, but that Pitino had removed himself as a candidate.

"I like Pete a lot and I like Atlanta as a city," Pitino said. "But I don't have any interest in leaving. I'm very happy at Kentucky."

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

Team	W	L	Pct.
American League			
Detroit	52	40	.565
New York	51	41	.557
Toronto	49	43	.529
Los Angeles	48	44	.520
Baltimore	47	45	.511
Chicago	46	46	.500
Minnesota	45	47	.489
Seattle	44	48	.479
San Diego	43	49	.469
San Francisco	42	50	.458
Philadelphia	41	51	.447
Atlanta	40	52	.438
Pittsburgh	39	53	.428
St. Louis	38	54	.417
Florida	37	55	.407
New York	36	56	.396
Washington	35	57	.386
Montreal	34	58	.375
Los Angeles	33	59	.365
Cleveland	32	60	.355
Colorado	31	61	.344
San Francisco	30	62	.334
Arizona	29	63	.323
San Diego	28	64	.313
Chicago	27	65	.303
Philadelphia	26	66	.292
Atlanta	25	67	.282
Pittsburgh	24	68	.271
St. Louis	23	69	.261
Florida	22	70	.250
New York	21	71	.240
Washington	20	72	.230
Montreal	19	73	.219
Los Angeles	18	74	.209
Cleveland	17	75	.198
Colorado	16	76	.188
San Francisco	15	77	.177
Arizona	14	78	.167
San Diego	13	79	.156
Chicago	12	80	.146
Philadelphia	11	81	.135
Atlanta	10	82	.125
Pittsburgh	9	83	.114
St. Louis	8	84	.104
Florida	7	85	.094
New York	6	86	.083
Washington	5	87	.073
Montreal	4	88	.063
Los Angeles	3	89	.052
Cleveland	2	90	.042
Colorado	1	91	.031
San Francisco	0	92	.021

Monday's Line Scores

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The Fat in the Fire: Much-Lighter Miller Takes Load Off Suns

By Michael Wilbon

Washington Post Service

PHOENIX — Charles Barkley strolled across the room at Oliver Miller, the media-saturated hero of the victory over the Los Angeles Lakers, with the look of a parent.

All season, since Miller arrived from Arkansas as an overweight rookie, Barkley had worked him. Convinced him, begged him, teased him, cussed him. Barkley saw a fat kid with talent, lots of it. And that's what Barkley had been once upon a time, a fat rookie with potential.

Remember, the scripted man who best Goddard was once the "Round Mound of Rebound."

Miller would tell Barkley, "You're my idol," and Barkley would scowl.

"I said, 'I'm your idol?'" Barkley roared. "I'm a conditioned, in-shape kid. I don't want anybody looking like you idolizing me."

But privately, having fought the battle of the bulge himself, Barkley could sympathize.

"And yes, it's a struggle for him," Barkley said. "It's been a struggle for me and Mark West fighting with him all year, too. When you're in that situation, you think everybody's against you. One, they're paying you half-a-million dollars. Two, you ain't doing what you're supposed to be doing. Yeah, that'll turn some people against you."

Miller's weight ballooned to 335 pounds (152 kilograms), but the Phoenix Suns lunged in. The turning point probably came some weeks ago, in Miller's mind, when the team's coach, Paul Westphal, convinced Miller that the Suns couldn't go far in the playoffs without big-time contributions from him.

When the 6-foot, 10-inch (208-centimeter) West is your only real low-post player, a talented rookie like

the 6-9 Miller is no luxury. The Suns had already seen in September how well he could shoot and pass and how easily he learned the game and its complexities.

Finally, desperate to do something about his weight, Miller checked into a hospital in February to find out whether he had diabetes or an eating disorder. Three days in the hospital, away from his fast foods of choice, he lost 10 pounds.

"I sat down and told myself, 'It's time to do it. Help me out,'" he said. "The team was glad when I came to them."

Miller went back to the hospital and stayed two weeks. He lost 30 more pounds.

At 285, he's hardly svelte. But he can play. He's got the passing instincts of the Cleveland Cavaliers' superb center, Brad Daugherty, but minute-for-minute is a better rebounder.

Miller describes his role as "the garbage man... I pick up the trash and put it in."

That's the kind of talk veterans like to hear, but the truth is, under all that fat Oliver Miller is a natural. Against the Lakers, he was unstoppable, scoring 17 points, grabbing 14 rebounds and blocking 7 shots. All against veteran, taller players. Shaquille O'Neal and Alonzo Mourning may not be the only centers in the Class of '93 after all.

So Barkley stared across the room, happy that all his mentoring was beginning to pay off, but a little irritated it took so long.

"Charles told me, 'Keep your head up, it's not going to be easy,'" Miller said. "It was easy to listen to him because he's been through it. He'd been where I was. I know I could have played as well as I did today if I hadn't lost the 40 pounds."

"I want to show people they were

wrong about me. A lot of coaches and scouts in the NBA had mouthed me. They said I had no heart, that I was a loser and I had no pride. I'm going to prove a lot of people wrong, watch."

A lot of people thought it was wrong to take Miller with the 22nd pick of the first round of the NBA's college draft, as the Suns did. But with Barkley with him step by step, Miller found hope, although it didn't have to work out so well.

The minor leagues of professional basketball and teams in Europe are loaded with talented young men who couldn't keep their weight down or their attitudes right or their personal lives straight. It seems that Miller had enough pride to get good and angry before his career suffered irreparably.

"I'm just so proud of Oliver," Westphal said. "A lot of people

thought, No. 1, he shouldn't have been drafted and No. 2, he shouldn't be allowed to play with his weight problem. He has overcome a lot."

"We painted him a picture midway through the year of him being a big part of us in the playoffs, how exciting it would be and how much we needed him. He responded and I think the young man deserves — I'm not going to say a ton of credit — a lot of credit."

When Barkley says the Suns couldn't have beaten the Lakers without Miller, he can be taken at his word. Through part of the deciding fifth game, Barkley and 6-7 swimmer Richard Dumas were the Suns' biggest players on the floor. Barkley, on top-10s, is 6-5. You can't win an NBA title that way.

Next up is the San Antonio Spurs, and they've got 7-1 David Robinson, 6-9 Antonio Carr, 6-9 Terry Cummings, 6-9 J.R. Reid, and 6-8 Sean Elliott, who can play inside when he wants. Beyond that, there's Seattle with Shawn Kemp and Michael Cage, or the Houston Rockets with Hakeem Olajuwon and Robert Horry.

So Oliver Miller is no luxury to the Phoenix Suns, he's an absolute necessity. Which Barkley knew before most, and had the patience and foresight to make him a high priority.

Miller says that McDonalds, Jack-in-the-Box, and Pizza Hut have been replaced by more sensible eating. He has a ways to go before he looks like the sculpted Barkley of today, but 17 points, 14 rebounds and seven blocks can make anybody look beautiful. And what the Suns need more than anything the next six weeks is for somebody with a big body to play like it.

Meanwhile, Barkley has news for Miller, who, hero or not, is still a rookie.

"He's still going to carry the bags around here," Barkley said.

SIDELINES

J-League Announces Prize Money

TOKYO (Reuters) — The winning club in both stages of Japan's new professional soccer league will earn 50 million yen (\$446,000), league officials said Tuesday.

They said the J-League had decided that the prize money would be awarded to the winners of the league competition, comprising two stages to be contested by 10 clubs. The first stage begins Saturday and ends July 14, the second stage will be played between late July and mid-November.

The winners of each stage will compete for the first league championship, which offers 10 million yen. If the same team wins both stages, it will become the automatic champion.

Piquet Fares Better in 2d Indy Crash

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — Nelson Piquet's second crash against the Indianapolis Motor Speedway's concrete wall was no first-fenderer than his first.

The three-time Formula One champion, trying for his rookie start in the Indianapolis 500 for the second straight year, struck the wall coming out of the second turn late in practice on Monday but was uninjured.

A year and three days earlier, he went in head-on and came out with severely mangled legs and feet. He did not drive a race car again until a few weeks ago.

For the Record

Leszek Hewelt returned Tuesday to London from his unimpressive WBC heavyweight title defense against Tony Tucker and he'd rather take a fight with Evander Holyfield "because it would earn me much more respect throughout the world than if I was to fight" fellow Briton Frank Bruno.

Georgios will not accompany England's team to next month's U.S. Cup '93 soccer matches because his Italian club, Lazio, has refused to release the midfielder, the English Football Association said. (AP)

U.S. athletes will receive \$15,000 for each Olympic gold medal they win under a new program announced by the U.S. Olympic Committee, which said

OBSERVER

What's in a Naming?

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The latest J. Edgar Hoover news is that Walt Disney, too, was in the late FBI director's pocket. Ronald Reagan we already knew about. Both were named after Hoover.

Name names were people who named names, and yes, I know it doesn't make any sense, but that's what they did — named names.

Well, you had to be there. On second thought, you're lucky if you didn't have to be there.

Once you were named, newspapers printed your name in headlines that said, "Named." Let's say you were Swanson. The headline would say, "Swanson Named." If Walt Disney were the name, and headline space was sufficient, it might say, "Disney Names Swanson."

Disney, of course, never appeared in any real headlines as a name. He operated under cover, naming names to designated secret FBI name receivers.

The named were the damned of the 1940s and 1950s. People who had been named were apt to be shadowed by gumshoes, fired from their jobs, browbeaten by politicians, slandered as dangerous conspirators, indicted, humiliated — in short, made to regret the day they were named.

Sometimes potential names could escape the worst results of a naming by agreeing to do some expiatory naming of their own for the politicians, or the police, or the bureaucrats who were threatening to have them named.

In this early form of plea bargaining the potential names appeared in a public form to announce that he had once been so despicable that he fully deserved to be named, and that to atone for his odious past he had decided to name all with whom he had shared that odium.

This often earned him absolution from the more severe punishments inflicted on names, though some who took this way out haven't been permitted to forget that they once failed some ultimate test of character.

Naming had to do with fear of communism. People were desperate to know the identities of those said to be plotting the republic's overthrow, and in the resulting or-

gies of exposure — or naming, if you will — little attempt was made to distinguish those who were actually doing the Devil's work from those who weren't.

For the political right, naturally eager to put the left in bad odor, the naming frenzy was a bonanza. The press's role was anything but honorable. It turned the word "named" into a shorthand headline synonym for "possibly treasonous" and, with few exceptions, made little effort to distinguish between the named who committed criminal activity and the named who merely held unfashionable political views.

Walt Disney is said to have become a secret name for Hoover around 1940, perhaps in reaction to Hollywood's vicious labor battles of that era in which Communists were often influential in unions while mobsters operated on behalf of the studios.

Ronald Reagan volunteered to name for Hoover after becoming alarmed by Communist influence in the Screen Actors Guild. Both Reagan and Disney doubtless believed at the time that they were being good patriotic soldiers.

What seems right and good at one time, however, may look embarrassing and even shameful after 30 or 40 years around the sun have disposed of old horrors. With Disney the shameful is tinged with the comical, for he apparently made a deal with Hoover, part of which gave Hoover the right to review some Disney creative material.

So Disney apparently was not only serving as a secret name, he was also giving the police an opening to censor his work. Hoover, never shy about seizing an offered power, tested Disney by asking for a few small changes here and there. One request was for a change — how about this, Mouseketeers! — in an episode of "The Mickey Mouse Club."

Disney obliged. It's hard to say whether this shows what a terrifying figure Hoover was in his glory days or how craven an artist can become when he volunteers to become a secret tool for the police.

This sort of thing points a past that once seemed charming. Walt, you've spoiled it.

New York Times Service

Will the Real Philip Roth Please Stand Up

By David Streitfeld

NEW YORK — Poor Philip Roth. It's been nearly a quarter-century since "Portnoy's Complaint" created an indelible image of Roth as an obsessive masturbator who is fixated on Philip Roth and writes novels about the difficulties of being Philip Roth, occasionally surfacing on their publication to wax wroth about how these are really novels and not crypto-autobiographies, and shame on you for thinking otherwise. The denial has become part of the ritual, but all it's served to do is reinforce the image of Roth as living in a one-man universe.

With "Operation Shylock," the writer has taken the inevitable next step: a book narrated by someone named Philip Roth. This time he's changing his tactics and denying it's a novel, an assertion that has caused the most noise around his name since "Portnoy" found a new use for liver.

Oddly, though, in the eight weeks since publication, the book has failed to make much of an impact in the place that really counts: bookstores. There are 124,000 copies in print, which should be more than enough to secure a slot on The New York Times' national best-seller list. That hasn't happened yet, and it probably won't. Even in Washington, where the book received a wildly enthusiastic review in The Washington Post, it spent a mere two weeks on the Post's list. Something's gone wrong.

The subtitle of "Shylock" announces that this is "A Confession." Everything between the covers is true, says Roth. That goes for his pursuit of a double who is calling himself Philip Roth and telling Israeli Jews they should all return to Europe to avoid a second, Arab-sponsored Holocaust. It includes Roth being hired by the Israeli intelligence service for a secret spy mission in Greece. Then there's the recovery group Anti-Semites Anonymous, the hitherto-unknown diaries of Leon Klinghoffer, and various episodes at the trial of maybe-Nazi maybe-not John Demjanuk. And it presumes to include Roth's involvement with a woman named Jinx who spends two days and two nights having sex with a dead man, courtesy of his penile implant.

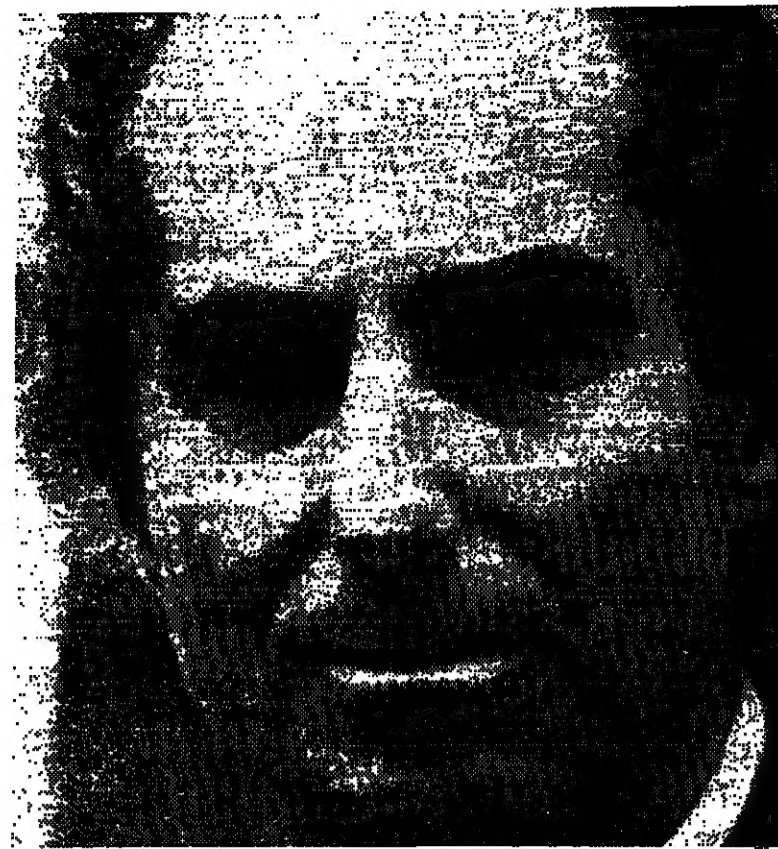
You don't believe? Especially when you're told all this happened in Israel, where reality operates under different rules? "When people tell me how preposterous this adventure was and how it could not be real," Roth says, "I just ask them to read about this guy trying to get his deposit back on the truck he used to blow up the World Trade Center. He so don't tell me about preposterous."

Unfortunately, critics and journalists have been saying it's preposterous anyway. Maybe it's a plot to kill the book, or drive Roth nuts. Or maybe they think he enjoys this sparring.

"I don't enjoy it," he says mildly. Assuming his novels are real "has become a journalistic cliché. Journalists see only my biography and then say, 'Well, he sees only his biography.' It's quite wearying, and not fruitful."

At a conference room at his publisher, Simon and Schuster, Roth does interviews so grudgingly you take what you can get. This conversation, like the handful of others he will do for the book, has a 30-minute time limit. Maybe, the publicist says, it will go to 45 if he's having fun.

Roth doesn't waste any time. Quickly he makes the case that despite appearances "Shylock" is not really about Roth, that it has much larger ambitions. "Life is a mess of contradictions. Life is conflict. I believe that epigram from Kierkegaard — 'The whole content of my being shivers in contradiction against itself.' This is the Jews



Author Roth: "Life is a mess of contradictions."

against themselves. This is all the divisions in Jewish life I was privy to because of this thing" — because, that is, someone was impersonating him in Israel.

And he whispers: "I tell you, it happened to me. This is a book about a witness, not about Philip Roth's vanity. I mean, good God. I am your guide through the Israeli hell."

It should be clear by now that Roth, 60, is operating on all cylinders. He's delighted, except when he's not. This guy has only two speeds: urbane/engaging and prickly/upset, and shifts between them with dizzying rapidity.

He can talk about how he doesn't introduce autobiographical material into his novels merely to provoke. But sometimes, it all seems like a canny publicity trick. Look at Newsweek. On March 8, it gave a one-column review to the novel, which it panned. Then Roth started asserting it was all true. So Newsweek on March 22 devoted two columns to whether he was a spy.

"It's true," Roth concedes, "that because of the explosive or inflammatory quality of

"Portnoy's Complaint" — as well as its strategy, the psychoanalytic monologue — it seems to invite for ordinary people who are not skilled readers the interpretation that this must be a confession. In those days I did barely any interviews, but when I heard the book discussed and I read about it, there it was. So I said, as anybody would, 'You're mistaken.'"

We're not mistaken, he was told. We know it's you. This sex-crazed neurotic perversity — it's you!

Roth's preoccupation with self, many critics have been saying for some time, is getting in the way of the narrative. Many of the reviews of "Shylock" have been mixed to negative. And the public isn't buying. If there was a calculated strategy here, it hasn't worked.

Poor Roth. Several years ago, he had a quintuple bypass. At the same time, the writer left his longtime publisher, Farrar, Straus & Giroux, for a reported \$1.5 million, three-book deal with Simon and Schuster.

"Portnoy's Complaint" created a sensation in 1969 and has sold millions of copies, a level Roth has never approached since. The subject to the Simon and Schuster deal was that, nearing the end of his career, he wanted to be a sensation again.

"Operation Shylock" is the last book of the deal. At this point, it's clear that, regardless of whether Simon and Schuster was trying to buy prestige, Roth has cost the firm dearly.

Perhaps the writer's minimal sales are due to the decline of the novel or maybe, more narrowly, the decline in excitement over the Jewish novel. Or maybe it's Roth's fault, for doing so little of the personalized selling that is ubiquitous in publishing today. Even when he does make a public appearance to push his books, there's a truculent attitude.

Take his February reading at George Washington University. As soon as he was finished, he tried to flee. It was not a night of great warmth. He disagrees: "I enjoyed doing the evening very much. I think the audience did too."

By this point, the conversation is over. Roth has gone the distance — 50 minutes, maybe. He starts out the door, zooms down the hall. He's in his prickly mode, worrying that maybe this interview, maybe all these interviews, are a mistake after all.

"My job is to write," Roth says in a paring shot. "Things happen. I don't live in a cell, and I don't want to live in one. But my job is to write. All that matters is how interesting or not my books are. That's all."

Actually, it's not quite all. He says one more thing. But it's off-the-record.

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PEOPLE

9 Tony Nominations To 'Angels in America'

"Angels in America: Millennium Approaches" received nine Tony Awards nominations, including best play, the most for any play since the Tonys began in 1947. Tony Kushner, the author of "Angels," was nominated, as were five of the eight actors in the play's ensemble. The musicals "Kiss of the Spider Woman" and "Tommy" each received 11 Tony Award nominations. Also in the best-musical category were Billy Russell's "Blood Brothers" and Neil Simon's "Goodbye Girl." The other nominees for best play were Wendy Wasserstein's "The Sisters Rosensweig," Frank McGuinness's "Someone Who'll Watch Over Me," and Tug Yorgann's "The Song of Jacob Zulu."

Michael Jackson slipped into Monaco virtually unseen as a private guest of Prince Albert, but the reclusive superstar wasn't complaining. "Michael just wants to see everything like a normal tourist," said Gary Puckey, producer of the Monte Carlo Music Awards ceremony that Jackson is to attend on Wednesday. Normal tourist? Well, he can always try.

After being blacklisted during the McCarthy era, the screenwriter Dalton Trumbo has finally been rehabilitated. The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences presented his wife with a posthumous Academy Award for the movie "Roman Holiday," 40 years after its release. Trumbo died in 1976.

As the San Francisco trial began in his \$10 million libel lawsuit against The New Yorker magazine, psychoanalyst Jeffrey Masson was described by his lawyer as a feminist hero and by an opposing lawyer as a casual seducer and chronic whiner. Masson himself, testifying in U.S. District Court, said that his interest in psychoanalysis was born when he turned to therapy as a young man because he regarded his "promiscuity as an illness" that he wanted to cure. He accuses Janet Malcolm of fabricating quotes in a 1983 New Yorker article.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Appears on Pages 8 & 14

WEATHER

Europe				Forecast for Thursday through Saturday			
City	High	Low	Temp	City	High	Low	Temp
Algeria	21/70	12/53	pc	London	21/70	12/53	pc
Amsterdam	22/71	12/53	pc	Madrid	21/70	12/53	pc
Athens	22/71	12/53	pc	Moscow	21/70	12/53	pc
Berlin	22/71	12/53	pc	Paris	21/70	12/53	pc
Bombay	22/71	12/53	pc	Rome	21/70	12/53	pc
Buenos Aires	22/71	12/53	pc	St. Petersburg	21/70	12/53	pc
Calcutta	22/71	12/53	pc	Tokyo	21/70	12/53	pc
Cairo	22/71	12/53	pc	Yokohama	21/70	12/53	pc
Chennai	22/71	12/53	pc				
Dhaka	22/71	12/53	pc				
Delhi	22/71	12/53	pc				
Dispur	22/71	12/53	pc				
Durgam	22/71	12/53	pc				
Edinburgh	22/71	12/53	pc				
Geneva	22/71	12/53	pc				
Hong Kong	22/71	12/53	pc				
Kuala Lumpur	22/71	12/53	pc				
Laos	22/71	12/53	pc				
Manila	22/71	12/53	pc				
Mumbai	22/71	12/53	pc				
Nairobi	22/71	12/53	pc				
Seoul	22/71	12/53	pc				
Singapore	22/71	12/53	pc				
Taipei	22/71	12/53	pc				
Tokyo	22/71	12/53	pc				
Yokohama	22/71	12/53	pc				

Asia				Forecast for Thursday through Saturday			
City	High	Low	Temp	City	High	Low	Temp
Bangkok	22/71	12/53	pc	London	21/70	12/53	pc
Beijing	22/71	12/53	pc	Madrid	21/70	12/53	pc
Bombay	22/71	12/53	pc	Moscow	21/70	12/53	pc
Buenos Aires	22/71	12/53	pc	Paris	21/70	12/53	pc
Calcutta	22/71	12/53	pc	Rome	21/70	12/53	pc
Chennai	22/71	12/53	pc	St. Petersburg	21/70	12/53	pc
Delhi	22/71	12/53	pc	Tokyo	21/70	12/53	pc
Dhaka	22/71	12/53	pc	Yokohama	21/70	12/53	pc
Dispur	22/71	12/53	pc				
Durgam	22/71	12/53	pc				
Edinburgh	22/71	12/53	pc				
Geneva	22/71	12/53	pc				
Hong Kong	22/71	12/53	pc				
Kuala Lumpur	22/71	12/53	pc				
Laos	22/71	12/53	pc				
Manila	22/71	12/53	pc				
Mumbai	22/71	12/53	pc				
Nairobi	22/71	12/53	pc				
Seoul	22/71	12/53	pc				
Singapore	22/71	12/53	pc				
Taipei	22/71	12/53	pc				
Tokyo	22/71	12/53	pc				
Yokohama	22/71	12/53	pc				

Africa				Forecast for Thursday through Saturday			
City	High	Low	Temp	City	High	Low	Temp
Algeria	21/70	12/53	pc	London	21/70	12/53	pc
Amsterdam	22/71	12/53	pc	Madrid	21/70	12/53	pc
Athens	22/71	12/53	pc	Moscow	21/70	12/53	pc
Berlin	22/71	12/53	pc	Paris	21/70	12/53	pc
Bombay	22/71	12/53	pc	Rome	21/70	12/53	pc
Buenos Aires	22/71	12/53	pc	St. Petersburg	21/70	12/53	pc
Calcutta	22/71	12/53	pc	Tokyo	21/70	12/53	pc
Chennai	22/71	12/53	pc	Yokohama	21/70	12/53	pc
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Dhaka	22/71	12/53	pc				
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Durgam	22/71	12/53	pc				
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Manila	22/71	12/53	pc				
Mumbai	22/71	12/53	pc				
Nairobi	22/71	12/53	pc				
Seoul	22/71	12/53	pc				
Singapore	22/71	12/53	pc				
Taipei	22/71	12/53	pc				
Tokyo	22/71	12/53	pc				
Yokohama	22/71	12/53	pc				

Latin America				Forecast for Thursday through Saturday			
City	High	Low	Temp	City	High	Low	Temp
Buenos Aires	22/71	12/53	pc	London	21/70	12/53	pc
Caracas	22/71	12/53	pc	Madrid	21/70	12/53	pc
La Paz	22/71	12/53	pc	Moscow	21/70	12/53	pc
Lima	22/71	12/53	pc	Paris	21/70	12/53	pc
Managua	22/71	12/53	pc	Rome	21/70	12/53	pc
Medan	22/71	12/53	pc	St. Petersburg	21/70	12/53	pc
Montevideo	22/71	12/53	pc	Tokyo	21/70	12/53	pc
Quito	22/71	12/53	pc	Yokohama	21/70	12/53	pc
Santiago	22/71	12/53	pc				
Sao Paulo	22/71	12/53	pc				
Singapore	22/71	12/53	pc				
Taipei	22/71	12/53	pc				
Tokyo	22/71	12/53	pc				
Yokohama	22/71	12/53	pc				

CROSSWORD

ACROSS				DOWN			
1 Interpose	22 Unrefined oils	38 Of a rye fungus	46 Surface for Harrell	1 Shear nine	2 Lamb	3 Red item	4 Duck in Dortmund
2 Log company employee	23 Word on a towel	39 They often	47 Secret	5 Magnitude	6 Quacks' products	7 Assistant	8 Hacks